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SASSANIAN COINS.

*Arranged from works on the subject by Mordtmann,
Stickel, Rawlinson, Thomas, and Longpérier,
with drawings of coins in the British
Museum, the plates of Gortz &c,*

DRAWN AND TRANSCRIBED

by

Wm H. Valentine.

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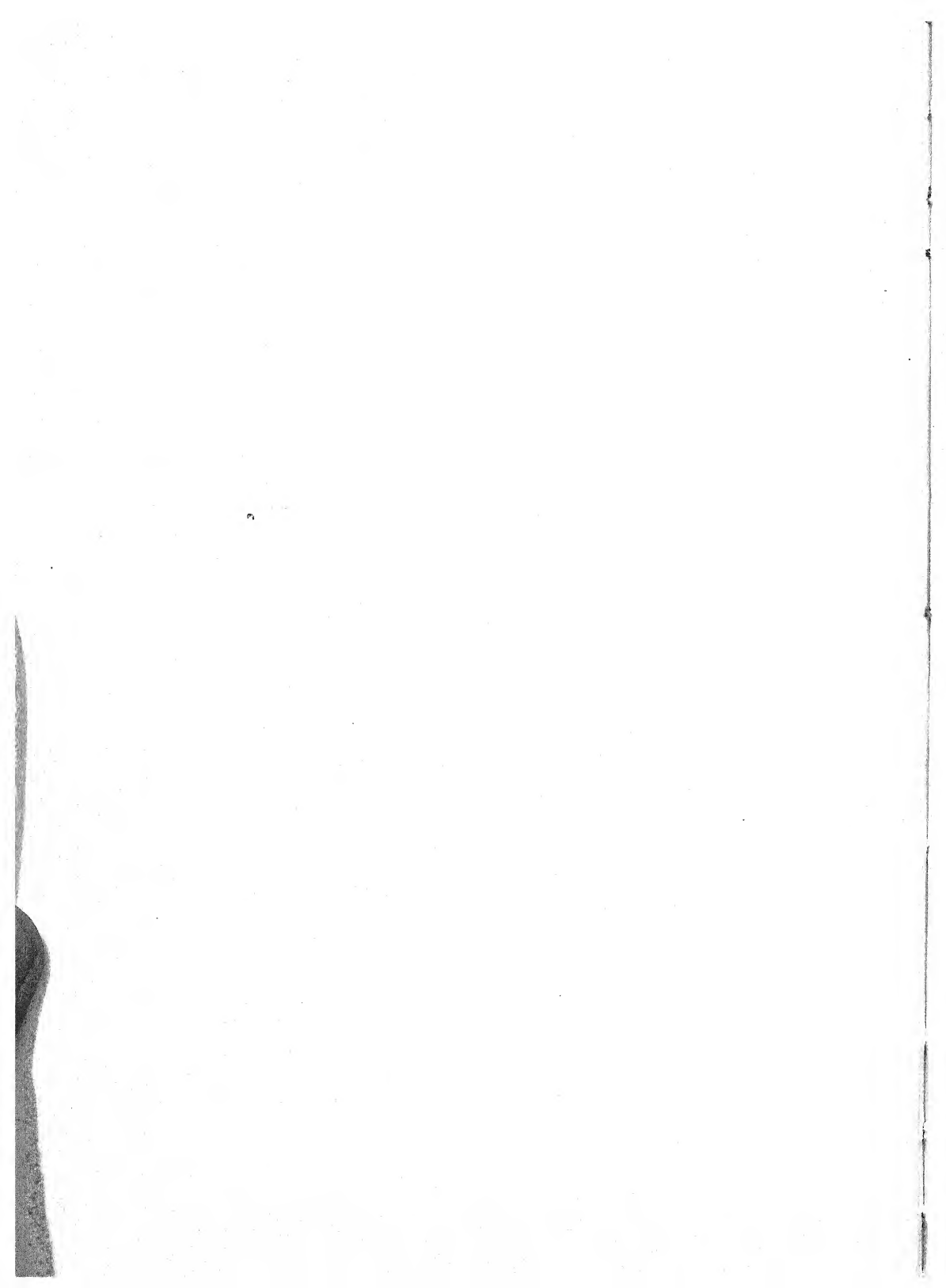
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SASSANIAN

COINS,

in the three sections ;—

- I. The Sassanian Kings. p. 33*
- II. The Arab Governors. p. 67*
- III. The Isfekbed princes and p. 101*
Arabs of Taberistan.



Preface.

The object of this little work is a modest attempt by the writer to assist those who are interested in Sassanian coins and would like to know more about them, but have hitherto been deterred in the pursuit through the extreme scarcity of information on the subject. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that as nearly all the data is necessarily expert work it is therefore only to be met with in the scientific journals, either English or foreign.

The subject has always been considered as one that presented many points of difficulty, and numerous eminent numismatic and other orientalist have during the last hundred and thirty years, devoted their energies to the study of the various problems met with, and as the subject is somewhat of a speculative character, many of the theories advanced have been warmly discussed and rejected time after time.

The present writer has consulted most of the works of these experts and from the material he has selected has endeavoured to put together a work which it is hoped will prove to be of value to both student and expert.

One cannot help but feel reverence at the mention of the names of those who did such grand work in the past commencing with Mirkhond an 18th century writer followed by Marsden, Prinsep, Longpérier, Thomas, Moradmann, Stickel, Sorn, Bartholomae and Rawlinson in the last century, while research in the present one has been continued by Brown, De Morgan and Paruck.

The greatest authority of them all however is

Mordtmann whose articles on these coins and their legends were published in the "Zeitschrift der Deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft" at intervals from 1854 to 1880, and "whose work in those pages used in conjunction with Dorn's plates of the coins in the Bartholomaei collection" Drouin considered, "should be used as the basis of all studies on the subject." The author of the present work has made free use of that of most of the writers mentioned by quotation or otherwise and herewith gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to them. The selections from Canon Rawlinson's work, "The Seventh Oriental Monarchy" in especial are so appropriate in their description of the coins as to cause them to be made fuller use of than perhaps is warranted, but the writer of this work hopes that the learned Canon will accept his sincere apologies for making such free use of them.

Amid the many persons from whom the writer has received much kind assistance the name of F. W. Thomas Esq. Librarian of the India Office naturally arises first in his mind in thinking of the many times he has troubled that gentleman, but is also closely coupled with that of Dr. O. Codrington, Hon. Sec. Royal Asiatic Society, from whom he has always received an ever ready help, to both these gentlemen the writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness and warmly thanks them. To G. F. Hill Esq. Keeper of the Coins at the British Museum and his chief assistant J. Allan Esq. he also feels especially grateful and heartily thanks them both for their valuable advice and assistance on a great many occasions when in difficulty and does not forget the kindness of Messrs. Brook Mattingley and Robinson in their willingness to oblige the writer on his visits at the British Museum.

W^m H. Valentine.

Introduction.

While a good descriptive history of the Sassanian empire such as Rawlinson's "Seventh Oriental Monarchy" is highly desirable as a companion to this little work, it would be out of place to attempt to describe at such a length the whole of the known history of this remarkable dynasty. I have therefore thought it the best plan to select from a reliable source a brief historical account such as the one below which is at once descriptive and appropriate. It is from the article on Persia in Sir George Newman's well known Oracle Encyclopaedia and its perusal will much assist the reader or collector in piecing together the various facts connected with the coins struck during the growth and decay of the rule of the Sassanian dynasty in Persia.

"In A.D. 228, Ardeshir, a descendant of the ancient Kaianian Kings, killed Artaban, the last of the Parthian princes, and was hailed on the battle-field as Makhra-Malka (King of Kings). He founded the Sassanian dynasty. He was succeeded by Shapur (A.D. 240), who fought successfully with the Romans, and took their Emperor Valerian prisoner. Among the other notable Sassanides were Varahran I., who caused Manes, the founder of the Manichean heresy, to be executed, Nerseh, who waged a long warfare with the Romans; Shapur II., under whom the empire reached a state of great prosperity, and Varahran V., who was one of the best monarchs that ever ruled Persia. He fought successfully with the Roman Emperor Theodosius and inflicted a terrible defeat on the predatory hordes of Turan. Nushirvan, as famous for his

justice as for his conquests, died in 578, leaving an empire extending from the Red Sea to the Caspian, from the Black Sea to the Jaxartes, and from the Mediterranean to the Indus. He was succeeded by Hormazd IV, who was dethroned by his son, Khusrû Parvis, who conquered Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor, and threatened Constantinople, for ten years by a camp on the Bosphorus. In the midst of his prosperity he received a letter from Muhammad, in which the latter claimed recognition as the prophet of God, to his impious rejection of which are ascribed all his subsequent disasters by the Arab historians. He was murdered by his son Shiruyah, soon after his disastrous defeat by the Roman Emperor Heraclius. In 632 Yazdegerd III ascended the throne, and was defeated in 636 at Al-Nadiryah by the Saracens under Saad bin Abu Wakkas, in a desperate battle which lasted three days and nights, and again in 641 in the decisive battle of Kerkend. The Arabs now conquered the whole country, and Persia became a part of the empire of the Khalifats. After the murder of Ali, Moawiyah, son of Abu Sofian, setting aside the claims of the sons of Ali, carried the seat of government to Damascus, and changed the rude austerity of the early Moslems for the gorgeous pomp of Eastern potentates, while he introduced the arts and sciences of the civilised world. He was succeeded by his son Yazid, in whose reign Husain, the son of Ali was defeated and slain on the field of Kerkela, 680. But a numerous body of believers in Persia declared Ali and his successors to be the true Imams, and that this belief constitutes the most important article of the faith. Accordingly they refused to accept the "Sunna", or body of traditions given forth by Abu Bekr, Osman, and Omar, and expected the restoration of the race of Ali, who, however, was cursed regular-

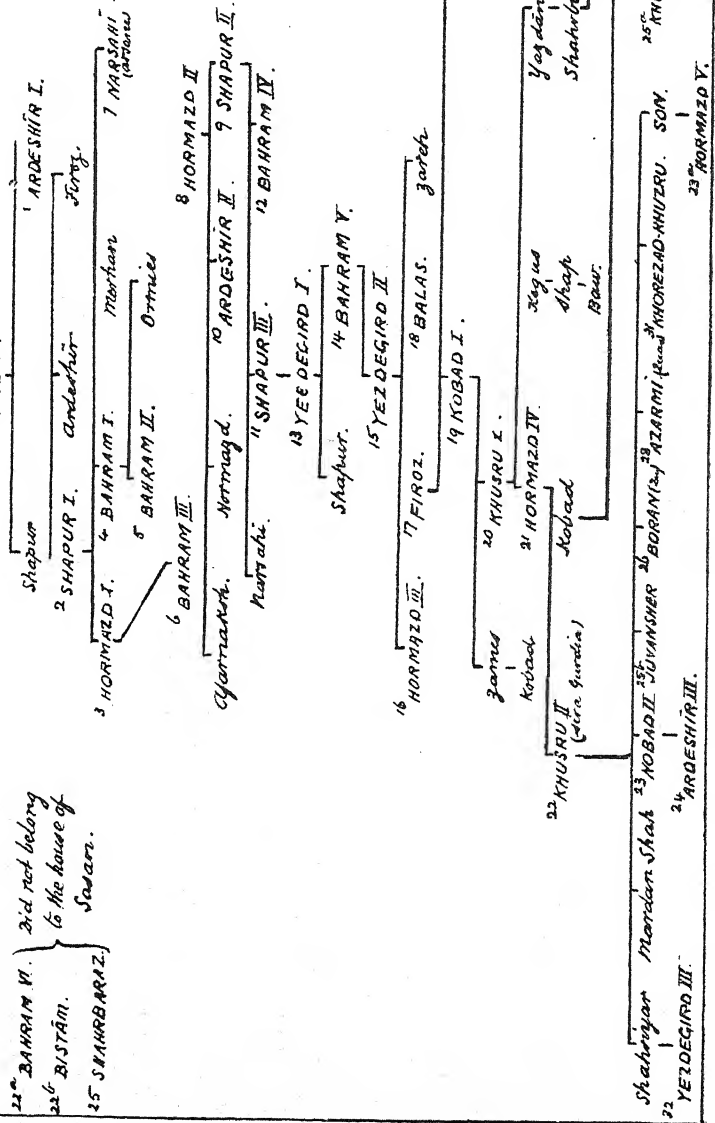
by from the pulpits of the orthodox, a custom discontinued by Omar, grandson of the third Khalifa.

The Sassanian Dynasty. (from Justi).

No.	Greek name	Persian name.	Surname, &c.	Year of access. A.D.
1	Artaxerxes.	Ardestūr I.	Babekan.	226
2	Sapor I.	Shāpūr I.		240
3	Hormisdas I.	Hormazd I.		271
4	Varahran I.	Bakram I.		272
5	Varahran II.	Bakram II.		275
6	Varahran III.	Bakram III.	degān Shāh.	292
7	Narses.	Narsakī.		292
8	Hormisdas II.	Hormazd II.		301
9	Sapor II.	Shāpūr II.	zū'aklāf.	309
10	Artaxerxes II.	Ardashūr II.	Jamil.	380
11	Sapor III.	Shāpūr III.		384
12	Varahran IV.	Bakram IV.	Kermanshāh.	386
13	Isdegesdes I.	Yezdegird I.	Bazak-Nāt.	397
14	Varahran V.	Bakram V.	gōr	417
15	Isdegerdes II.	Yezdegird II.	Sipak-dost.	438
16	Hormisdas III.	Hormazd III.		457
17	Petroses.	Fitōz I.		459
18	Vologeses.	Balas.		466
19	Savade I.	Kobād I.	Nekrāi (the wise).	490
19 ^a	Jamasp.	Jamasp. (during Kobād's expulsion).		498-9
20	Chorroes I.	Khusrū I.	Naushtwān.	530
21	Hormisdas IV.	Hormazd IV.	Türk-jādah.	578
22	Chorroes II.	Khusrū II.	Parvis.	590
22 ^a	Varahran VI.	Bakram VI.	(not Sassanian).	(590-1)
22 ^b	Vistakma.	Bastam "	"	(592-6)
23	Savade II.	Kobād II.	Shiruah.	628
24	Artaxerxes III.	Ardestūr II.		628

From JUST1

SASAN
-
BABEK



No.	Greek name.	Persian name.	Surname &c.	Year of access.
25	Shahr-yar.	Shahrbaraz.	Khorram	629
25 ^a	Chosroes III	Khusrū III.		...
26 ^b		Juvansher.		630
26	Purandukht.	Boran.		630
27		Justmaspbandah.	? Firoz II.	Jan 631
28		Azarmi		Mich 631
28 ^a	Hormisdas.	Hormazd V.		Sep 631
29	Chosroes IV.	Khusrū IV.		631
30	Perose.	Firoz II.		...
31		Khorzad-Khusrū		...
32	Isdegerdes.	Izdegerd III		June 632

Doubt still exists concerning both name and date of many of the rulers on this page.

The monetary standard.

The remarks of Rawlinson in his "Seventh Oriental Monarchy" on the monetary system of the Sassanians are so much to the point that no apology is necessary for introducing them here. "The coinage of Artaxerxes, and of the other Sassanian monarchs, is based, in part upon Roman, in part upon Parthian models.

The Roman aureus furnishes the type which is reproduced in the Sassanian gold coins, while the silver coins follow the standard long established in Western Asia, first under the Seleucid, and then under the Arsacid princes. This standard is based upon the Attic drachm, which was adopted by Alexander as the basis of his monetary system. The curious occurrence of a completely different standard for gold and silver in Persia during this period is ac-

counted for by the circumstances of the time at which the coinage took its rise. The Arsacidae had employed no gold coins but had been content with a silver currency; any gold coin that may have been in use among their subjects for purposes of trade during the continuance of their empire must have been foreign money - Roman, Bactrian, or Indian; but the quantity had probably for the most part been very small. But, about ten years before the accession of Artaxerxes, there had been a sudden influx into Western Asia of Roman gold, in consequence of the terms of the treaty concluded between Artabanus and Macrinus (A.D. 217), whereby Rome undertook to pay to Parthia an indemnity of above a million and a half of our money. It is probable that the payment was mostly made in "aurei". Artaxerxes thus found current in the countries which he overran and formed into an empire; two coinages - a gold and a silver - coming from different sources and possessing no common measure. It was simpler and easier to retain what existed, and what sufficiently adjusted itself through the working of commercial needs, than to invent something new; and hence the anomalous character of the new Persian system."

The coin types.

Although the monetary system of the Sassanians was, apparently, based upon the above models, the same remark cannot be applied to the type of design which is at once distinctive and original. The first coins of Artaxerxes were certainly an imitation of his Parthian predecessors but those struck a little later were quite of another pattern. On these he is seen to be wearing a head-dress or tiara of a novel kind, and to shew that he was a de-

vout worshipper of the Hormazd religion, he introduced upon the reverse side the picture of a fire-altar. Thereafter the distinctive head dress of the ruler, and the fire-altar are two features ever present, and every king's coins can be recognised by his own peculiar tiara, while the fire-altar with or without supporters can be seen on the reverse of every coin.

The Pehlevi legends.

While the attribution of the coins has been assisted by the facts stated above, the chief obstacle to a full acquaintance of the subject is the faulty nature of the alphabet. Owing to the continual variations made in the form of the letters no reliance can be placed upon them, and many doubts still exist concerning the power of some of the characters. The elucidation of a number was much assisted by the discovery of the fact that the legends on the earlier coins consisted of repetitions of the same phrase, or parts of it, and that although the characters varied in use, their meaning was the same. The phrase mentioned consists of the following words; - "Mazdayasn bagī (king's name), Malxan Malka, Airān wa Anirān, minuchatrī min Yazdan"; the meaning of this being at length established as; - "Mazda worshipping excellent (king's name), King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran (extra-national lands), of spiritual origin from the sacred beings." It would naturally be supposed that the discovery of the shapes of the letters used in the above phrase would lead conclusively to a knowledge of the formation of the Pehlevi alphabet. This is true but in a limited sense only, for by a comparison of the coins struck in different reigns, the forms of the let-

		Ardešir I	Shapur I	Kosroes I + Bahram I	Bahram II + Bahram III
𐬀 a 𐬀	𐬀	𐬀 𐬀 𐬀	𐬀	𐬀 𐬀 𐬀	𐬀 𐬀
𐬁 i, y 𐬁	𐬁	𐬁 𐬁 𐬁	𐬁	𐬁 𐬁	𐬁
𐬂 u, v 𐬂	𐬂	𐬂	𐬂 𐬂	𐬂 𐬂 𐬂	𐬂 𐬂
𐬃 k 𐬃	𐬃	𐬃 𐬃 𐬃	𐬃	𐬃 𐬃 𐬃	𐬃
𐬄 g 𐬄	𐬄	𐬄 𐬄 𐬄	𐬄	𐬄 𐬄	𐬄
𐬅 f 𐬅	𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅	𐬅 𐬅 𐬅
𐬆 t 𐬆	𐬆	𐬆 𐬆 𐬆	𐬆 𐬆 𐬆	𐬆 𐬆 𐬆	𐬆 𐬆
𐬇 d 𐬇	𐬇	𐬇 𐬇 𐬇	𐬇 𐬇 𐬇	𐬇 𐬇 𐬇	𐬇 𐬇
𐬈 n 𐬈	𐬈	𐬈 𐬈 𐬈	𐬈 𐬈	𐬈 𐬈 𐬈	𐬈 𐬈
𐬉 p, f 𐬉	𐬉		𐬉 𐬉 𐬉		
𐬊 b 𐬊	𐬊	𐬊	𐬊	𐬊 𐬊	𐬊
𐬋 m 𐬋	𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋	𐬋 𐬋 𐬋
𐬌 l 𐬌	𐬌	𐬌			
𐬍 r 𐬍	𐬍	𐬍 𐬍	𐬍 𐬍	𐬍 𐬍 𐬍	𐬍 𐬍
𐬎 s 𐬎	𐬎	𐬎 𐬎 𐬎	𐬎 𐬎 𐬎	𐬎 𐬎 𐬎	𐬎 𐬎
𐬏 sh 𐬏	𐬏	𐬏 𐬏 𐬏	𐬏 𐬏 𐬏	𐬏 𐬏	
𐬐 z 𐬐	𐬐	𐬐 𐬐 𐬐	𐬐 𐬐	𐬐	𐬐 𐬐 𐬐
𐬑 h, kh 𐬑	𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑	𐬑 𐬑 𐬑

		Narsakh.	Komard II.	Ghaphur II.	Ardehshir II.	Ghaphur III.
a	ا	ۛۛ	ۛ	ۛۛۛ	ۛۛ	ۛ
i, y	ی	ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ
u, v	ۛ		ۛ ۛ	ۛ		ۛ
k	ک	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ
g	گ	ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ
j, ch	چ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ		ۛ
t	ط	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ
d	د	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ
n	ن	ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ
p, f	پ ف			ۛ ۛ ۛ		ۛ
b	ب	ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ
m	م	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ
l	ل	ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ		ۛ ۛ
r	ر	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ
s	س	ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ
sh	ش			ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ
z	ز	ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ	ۛ ۛ -
h, kh	ح خ	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ

		Bahram IV	Yezdegird II	Bahram V	Yezdegird III	Firoz
a	ا	𐭠	𐭠𐭡	𐭠𐭡	𐭠𐭡	𐭠𐭡𐭢
i, y	ي	𐭣𐭣	𐭣𐭣	𐭣	𐭣𐭣	𐭣𐭣𐭣
u, v	و	𐭥𐭥	𐭥𐭥	𐭥𐭥	𐭥	𐭥𐭥
k	ك	𐭦𐭦	𐭦	𐭦	𐭦	𐭦
g	گ	𐭨	𐭨𐭨	𐭨		𐭨
j ch	چ					𐭬𐭬
t	ط	𐭮	𐭮𐭮	𐭮	𐭮	𐭮𐭮
d	د	𐭯	𐭯	𐭯	𐭯𐭯𐭯	𐭯𐭯
n	ن	𐭱𐭱	𐭱	𐭱𐭱	𐭱	𐭱
h, f	ف					𐭳𐭳𐭴
b	ب	𐭵𐭵	𐭵			𐭵
m	م	𐭶𐭶𐭶	𐭶𐭶	𐭶𐭶	𐭶	𐭶𐭶𐭶
l	ل	𐭷	𐭷	𐭷𐭷		𐭷
r	ر	𐭸𐭸𐭸	𐭸𐭸	𐭸𐭸𐭸	𐭸	𐭸𐭸𐭸𐭸𐭸
s	س	𐭹	𐭹	𐭹	𐭹	𐭹
sh	ش		𐭺𐭺		𐭺𐭺	𐭺𐭺
z	ز	𐭻𐭻	𐭻	𐭻	𐭻	𐭻
kh	خ	𐭼𐭼	𐭼𐭼𐭼	𐭼𐭼		𐭼𐭼

	Balash.	Kohad I + Jamasp	Rhuvu I	Tomagad IV + Bahram V	Rhuvu II + Siyām.	Letter after the year 657
a	u	u	u u	u u u	u	u u
i, y	o	o o o	o	o o	o o o	o o
u, v	l l	l	l l l	l l	l l l	l l
k	z	z z z z z z	z z z	z		z o
g			o o	o o	o	
j, ch		o o	o	o	o	o o
t		o o o o o	o o o o	o o o o	o o o	o
d	z	z u	z z	z	z z	z o
n		l l	l l l	l	l l	l l l
p, f		o o o o o	o o o o o	o o	o o o	o
b		o o	o	o o	o	o
m		o o o o o o	o o o o	o o o o o	o o o	o
l	z	z z z	z	z	z z	
r	z	z z z	z z z z z	z z z z z	z z z z	z z o
q, s	o	o o o	o o	o	o o o	o o
sh	o	o o o o	o o o	o o o o	o o	o o o
z		o o o	o o	o o o	o o o	o o o
h, kh		o o o o	o o o	o	o o o	o o

ters employed in the legends are found to be continually varying, and are, as already mentioned, the chief obstacle met with by all those who are interested in the attribution of Sassanian coins. These puzzling variations are well illustrated in the alphabetical tables inserted in the four preceding pages which were carefully compiled by Dr. Mordtmann for his own use from the coins in his collection and published by him in the *Z.M.G.* for 1880. Although substantially his work they have been redrawn for this work in a rather more convenient form.

Mint-monograms.

While the elucidation of the letters in the legends caused numismatists so much trouble another task of equal difficulty was encountered by them when the characters which are now recognised as an abbreviated form of the name of the mint came under consideration. These letters commenced to be skewn on the coins of Bahram IX., and from that period until the end of the series appear on nearly every coin.

The position they occupy is always on the reverse and to the right-hand side of the coin, the opposite or left-hand side being taken up by the date in writing. On pages 16 to 24 will be found a list of these abbreviated mint names, or mint monograms, as they are usually termed, which I have been at considerable pains to compile from Mordtmann's work. This is again followed by a list of the names of cities and towns which he suggests the mint-monograms might represent. Many seem to be easily capable of solution while others appear equally difficult. The mint 𐭠𐭣 = Babā he considers to mean "Residence" or seat of the King, while 𐭠𐭣 = Rad may stand for Fekā-

torpylos or city of a hundred gates. S = R being the Pehle-
vi for one hundred and the 3 = d may be the initial letter
of "dar" gate or door. This city was the Parthian capital
anciently known as Tarima and is the modern Shahrūd.
"Rud" is the most prolific of all the Sassanian mints and prac-
tically every King made use of it. The number of mints used by
the Arabs after the conquest is of considerable length and
made the list of them on pp 78-81 a necessary convenience.

Ornamental marks.

A large number of these ornaments are to be found on the
coins, the commonest of all being the crescent and star ☾☼.
This first appeared on the reverses of the coins of Feray, but later
was used in a variety of positions in the field on both sides
and also both margins. The Arabs continued its use on their
coins, adopted it as their emblem, and placed it on their banner.
The next most common marks are the astral symbols ♀ ♂
which appeared very early, while the remainder below are mostly
uncommon but have been observed on various coins throughout
the regal series. They are arranged in their order of use on the
coins, but some few were merely counter marks.

☼	☾	☿	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
☼												☼	

The weight of the coins.

The average weight of the gold dinar (aureus) was about 65 grains
 " " " silver dirhem (drachm) " 63 "
 " " " copper
 1 dinar = 12 dirhems "

[illegible]

[illegible]

No	mind. mon.	Symbols listen.	Ach. IV	H ₂ . I	B. A. V	H ₂ . II	Mos. III	Cory.	Radia.	Rel. T	Anach.	Khu. I	Tor. VI	M. K. VI	Xhu. II	Bushon.	Abt. II	cod. III	Tor. V	Geg. III	Amet. G.
246	L	ZRN								o			o								
247	RU	ZU JU				o		o	o	o		o								o	
248	P							o					o	o	o						
249	FUF	ZNAZNY											o								
250	EY	ZUZV											o								
251	PP												o								
252	I'PP								o												
253	II'PP												o								
254	"I'PP												o								
255	K	ZU										o									
256	IPF	ZUCN											o								
257	IIFF												o								
258	ICFF								o												
259	IFY												o								
260	JFY												o								
261	IFr												o								
262	IZIN								o												
263	POF	ZUFZN											o								
264	ZJ	KUJU		o					o	o											
265	W AB								o												
266	BU	AD						o													
267	IVU	AFR											o								
268	XU	AT													o						
269	JS	HRZ											o								
270	(33	NDCB	o																		
271	WUD	KMSAN													o						
272	VU														o						
273	ERZ	KUCH?	o																		
274	N	MZ							o												
275	XS	RT													o						
276	JB	MAZ (?)													o						
277	To	AT													o						

List of abbreviated mint-names
with the readings as suggested by Nordtmann.

1	ا		46	ا	Azerkân. ازگان
6	ا	Abisard.	47	ا	Azarbijan.
6	س	"	47	ا	Zutija.
7	ا	Hadisah. حدیثه	52	ع	?
9	ا	ahmalana (Hamadan)	55	ا	?
11	ا	Scistan.	56	ا	Baba. (The "residence")
12	ا	Scistan.	59	ا	Bundekân, or
"		Sirjan. سیرجان	"	"	Binend. (بیمند)
17	ا	Airan.	60	ا	Basta.
19	ا	Amul.	61	ا	?
21	ا	Amasia. عیادیه	64	ا	Bunar, Bengehîr.
24	ا	Khorasan.	65	ا	Bukhara. ?
26	ا	Zutija.	"	ا	Babylace, Bikhistan.
27	ا	Zupan	66	ا	Benna. ?
"	ا	"	67	ا	Bik Kobad
"	ا	"	68	ا	
28	ا	Abirevan.	69	ا	Bassa. :
"			70	ا	Bishapur. (Shapur in Pers.)
29	ا	Abker. ابر	73	ا	?
31	ا	Abshatv. (Nishapur)	74	ا	Bost. (Scistan).
33	ا	" (Afshatun)	80	ا	Pedaia, or Berdesir.
"	ا	"	81	ا	? 3 = d.
34	ا	"	83	ا	Satabjird.
37	ا	Ardestir Khurti.	84	ا	"
38	ا	Armenia, Urumiya	85	ا	"
40	ا	Isfahan.	87	ا	Sivan (or Siman).
41	ا	Asmanabad. اسما	90	ا	or Samonen in
42	ا	Isfahan.	91	ا	Prov. of Adiabên
45	ا	Azarbijan.	92	ا	Derakan. دیرگان
46	ا	"	95	ا	Foruzabad.

97	ن ح	Ganjak.	146	ا د ه	Badghis. بادجيز
	س د	Korat.	146	ا م ل	Kahorvan.
99	س د	"	147	ا ب	Kissa
"	س د	"	148	ا ل	?
100			149	ا ر	
102	س د	Khorematbad	150	ا ر	Bek Kobad.
104	ا ر	Khina or Khcina ?	151	ا ر	Kahorvan. (or Kahrkiri.
106	ا د	Kazarwan (in Farsist.)	152	ا ل	Berzoh. برزه
109	ا د	Kark - Neisam.	153	ا ر	"
110	ا د	"	154	ا ل	Kissa
111	ا د	Kafir. قفیر	155	ا ر	Kisapur
112	ا د	Kirman.	156	ا ر	"
113	"	"	158	ا ل	?
116	ا د	"	159	ا د	Pars' or Fars
117	ا د	"	160	ا د	Balkh.
118	ا د	Kish. (in Mektan)	162	ا د	Farg. (in Laristan.
119	ا د	"	163	ا د	Passa (or Passa).
120	ا د	Khustan. (Susa).	165	ا د	R or Z.
122	ا د	Khubs. (خوبس)	167	ا د	Ram Hormuz ?
123	ا د	" (in Kirman)	168	ا د	"
124	ا د	Khurasan.	169	ا د	"
125	ا د	Mazandaran.	171	ا د	"
128	ا د	Maksan. ماكسان	172	ا د	Hekatompylos (from R.
130	ا د	Merr.	"		Rehlin 100 + D gals = 100 gals.
131	ا د	"	174	ا د	Ravend. راوند
132	ا د	Mertud. (in Khurasan)	176	ا د	Rei. (Rhages).
133	ا د	Merr.	"	ا د	"
136	ا د	Meibud (in Kirman)	177	ا د	?
"	ا د	" (or Maydan)	178	ا د	Rei. (Rhages).
137	ا د	"	179	ا د	"
"	ا د	"	181	ا د	"
141	ا د	Rakhschewan.	184	ا د	Rakhan.
142	ا د	Kahorvan (or Kahrkiri)	189	ا د	?

191	ش	Shiraz.	247	م	Khorasan.
192	م م م	Shan Shuan.	248	ه . م	Jundi Sabut. جندی
194	م م م م	Sejistan.	250	ه م	Nukan. نوقان
195	ك م	Serjan. = سیرجان	256	م م	Juzen. (Khorasan) جوزن
196	س م	Sakalia = سقاویه	257	م م	"
197	ش	Shiraz.	258	ك م	"
"	"	Serjan.	254	و	Jundi Sabut ?
199	ه ه	Sybakhan. اسپهان			
200	ه	Sijistan.			<u>Accidentally omitted</u>
202	ل	Serristan. سروستان	265	—	!
203	ه ه	Solukht. (Saskhuk)	266	و م	Abshcher.
204	م م	"	267	و م	Abshcher.
208	د د	Susa.	268	م م	Azarbijan.
212	م م	Tarim.	269	و م	Kerak.
"	"	Tatrig.	270	(33	Kerk (?)
213	م م م	Tauma. ?	271	م م م	!
214	م م م	Taut. ?	272	م م	!
216	ه م	Ternid. (Khorasan).	273	ه م	!
217	م م م م	Taberistan.	274	—	!
219	م م م	Nakawand.	275	م م	Kadmir.
221	و م	Berzkh. برزخ	276	م م م	Merr ?
225	و	"	277	م م	!
226	و م	gegd or			<u>Late Arab mints.</u>
"	"	Ganyah ?	278	م م م	Abshcher.
229	م م م	Serjan. زرنجان	279	م م	Kerak.
231	و	Jadrakarla.	280	م م م	Shakilshek.
232	و م	"	281	م م م	Shakwaren
234	و	Rirman. ?	282	م م م	Ut ?
235	و م م	Ganyah i Kistser.	283	م م م	Serjan.
239	و	Serinj. زرنج	284		
241	و م	"			
242	و م	"			
246	و م	"			

Alphabetical list of suggested mints.

from Dr. Nordmann's article in the ZDMG. 1879. With a few additions and the spelling corrected from Dr. Godding's "Muselman Numismatics."

Abhar.	39	Birnend.	59	Kash(?) Kish.	118
Aberevan.	28	Bust.	74	Kazarun.	106
Abiward.	6	Bisapur (?) Chapur.	70	Khubes. ?	122
Abreshahr.	31	Buzkan. (Bachon).	65	Khuna.	193
Adiabene. ??	88	Darabjird.	83	Khurasan.	24
Airan, Iran.	17	Sara (Serakan).	92	Khurramabad ?	132
Amasiak.	21	Sivan. ?	89	Khusk. (al Khush)	118
Amul.	19	Sivan. ?	87	Khuzistan.	120
Ardashir Khurrah. =		Fars or Pars.	159	Kirman.	112
Firozabad.	37	Firozabad.	95	Makesan.	138
Arminiyah.	38	Fisa or Besa.	163	Marv.	130
Arzakhan.	46	Ganjah.	97. 226	Marv(al) Rud.	132
Asmanabad.	41	Ganjah-i-Kishket.	335	Mashhad. see	250
Azartajan.	45	Haditha.	7	Maybud. ?	136
Baba	56	Hamadan.	9	Maysan.	136
Babylace ? (Wauit)	65	Kera or Kheisa.	104	Mayandaran.	125
Badaah.	80	Kekalompyles.	172	Nahr Terek.	142
Bajiz. (?) Bajris)	145	Kerat.	99	Nakhtjiwan.	141
Balkh.	160	Iran or Airan.	17	Nisa ?	147
Bayi or Yary.	59	Ispahan.	40. 42. 199	Nisabur.	153
Basra.	60	Istakhr.	203	Nukhan. (?) Mashhad)	250
Bag Läv.	152. 221	Jurdisabur.	248. 264	Panjhir (?) Panjhir).	64
Bassa.	69	Jur. (?) Jurjan).	37	Pars or Fars.	159
Bennet. ?	66	Jurjan, Shirjan.	195	Thagra.	159
Berzi. ?	152. 221	Kafir ?	111	Passa. (see Fisa.	163
Bitistan. ?	65	Karkh.	270	Radnir.	275
Bikhabadh-		Xayacsa	21	Ratnir.	"
al Asfal.	67. 150	Xotwud	192	Rakhan.	184

Rakhan.	184	Shabankars.	5	Varinda(al-Tamash)	212
Rakvan.	"	Shakrud ?	172	Termidh	216
Ramkurmuz	167	Shakruzir ?	280	Ult.	26. 282
Rawerd.	174	Shiraz.	191	Wasit. ۱ ۱	65
Rei, (al-Rayy).	178	Seistan.	194	Yazd.	226
Sabur.	248	Sucan Khuan.	192	Jadrakasta.	231
Šāxāša.	196	Sofyan ?	36	Zinjan.	229. 283
Sakatiya.	"	Susa.	288	Siring.	239
Semenjan.	168	Tāloristan.	217	Zufar.	27. 263
Servistan.	202	Tābriz.	212	Zuzen.	256

The meaning of various words in Pehlevi found
on the coins. (by Hicckel).

𐭮𐭥	afid.	value. (Safid = white.)
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	safid arun.	white, or best, quality.
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	afid, or safid, niraki.	best white (i.e. silver.)
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥, 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	niraki.	good or best.
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	afid, or safid befürworte.	warranted white.
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	shulān.	current.
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	shushān.	acceptable.
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	dulan.	
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	mar u revd.	passable and current. (!!).
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	situ bfar.	counterfeit through fraud.
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	shutulu	forbidden (to imitate?).
𐭮𐭥	sh.	?
𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥	gadmin affutu.	(گدمن افزود) Read by Nordmann as "May God increase".

The sign read as "gadmin" is considered by others to be a monogram of the word 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥 affutu, in a degenerate form, as shown by the following examples, 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥 𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥

Numerals (in words)

Although ciphers are never found on Sassanian coins the use of numerals is common. From the time of Jamasp, who commenced the custom, the year of the king's reign in which the coin was struck will be found upon nearly every one - but always in words.

No.	character.	names.	No.	character.	names.
1	𐭠𐭡𐭢	ainkē. ?		𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣	tomanā.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣	"	9	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤	čisā.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤	"	10	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥	āstārā.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥	aiokē. ?	11	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦	yāzdeh.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦	"		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧	aiāndē. ?	12	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨	dozdeh.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨	aiodē. ?		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩	doāzda.
2	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩	trū		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪	doz d.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪	"	13	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫	sijdeh.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫	trīn.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬	"	14	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭	chhardch.
3	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭	laratā.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮	chhārdch.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮	"	15	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯	franjdeh.
4	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯	ārtā.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰	chekār.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱	"
5	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱	khānsū.	16	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲	sijdeh, sizdeh.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲	"		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳	"
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳	khamsū.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴	"
6	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴	sibhā or sitā.	17	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵	haft deh.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵	sitā.		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶	haf deh.
7	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶	sabā.	18	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷	hišt deh.
	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷	"		𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸	hišt deh.
8	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸	tomanā	19	𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹	nūj deh.

	۳۳۳۳۳	nūjdek.	35	۳۳۳۳۳	panj sē.
	۳۳۳۳۳	najūdek.		۳۳۳۳۳	" sikh.
20	۳۳۳۳۳	vīstē.	36	۳۳۳۳۳	shast sū.
	۳۳۳۳۳	bīstē.		۳۳۳۳۳	" sikh.
21	۳۳۳۳۳	yak vīstē.	37	۳۳۳۳۳	haft sū.
	۳۳۳۳۳	" vīstē? (vāz.)		۳۳۳۳۳	" sikh.
22	۳۳۳۳۳	dūj vīst?	38	۳۳۳۳۳	hišt sū.
	۳۳۳۳۳	dūj vīstē.		۳۳۳۳۳	" sikh.
23	۳۳۳۳۳	sij " ?	39	۳۳۳۳۳	nuch sū.
	۳۳۳۳۳	sij "		۳۳۳۳۳	nūj sū.
24	۳۳۳۳۳	chharvīst.		۳۳۳۳۳	" sikh.
	۳۳۳۳۳	"	40	۳۳۳۳۳	chharī.
25	۳۳۳۳۳	panj vīst?		۳۳۳۳۳	" (?)
	۳۳۳۳۳	" vīstē.	41	۳۳۳۳۳	yak har (?)
26	۳۳۳۳۳	shast vīst.		۳۳۳۳۳	" chhar
	۳۳۳۳۳	" vīstē.	42	۳۳۳۳۳	dūj ch.
27	۳۳۳۳۳	haft vīst. (vāz.)		۳۳۳۳۳	dva chhar.
	۳۳۳۳۳	" vīst.	43	۳۳۳۳۳	sij ch.
28	۳۳۳۳۳	hišt vīz?		۳۳۳۳۳	sij har.
	۳۳۳۳۳	" vīst.	44	۳۳۳۳۳	chhar chhar.
29	۳۳۳۳۳	nuch vāz?	45	۳۳۳۳۳	panj har.
	۳۳۳۳۳	nuch vāz?	46	۳۳۳۳۳	shast chhar.
	۳۳۳۳۳	" vīstē.	47	۳۳۳۳۳	haft "
30	۳۳۳۳۳	sikh.	48	۳۳۳۳۳	hišt "
31	۳۳۳۳۳	yak sū	49	۳۳۳۳۳	mux "
	۳۳۳۳۳	" sikh.	50	۳۳۳۳۳	panjā.
32	۳۳۳۳۳	dū sū.	51	۳۳۳۳۳	yak panjā.
	۳۳۳۳۳	dūj "	52	۳۳۳۳۳	du ⁽¹⁾ " .
	۳۳۳۳۳	dūj sikh.	53	۳۳۳۳۳	sū " .
33	۳۳۳۳۳	sij sū.	54	۳۳۳۳۳	chār " .
	۳۳۳۳۳	" sikh.	55	۳۳۳۳۳	panj " .
34	۳۳۳۳۳	chhar sū.	56	۳۳۳۳۳	shast "
	۳۳۳۳۳	chhar sikh.	58	۳۳۳۳۳	hišt? "

59	כחצו	ku pañjā.	114	חאאר דע' סאט.	114	חאאר דע' סאט.
60	שטאטע	shastie.	118	אשט דע' סאט.	118	אשט דע' סאט.
61	זי שטאטע	zi shastu	119	נאז דע' סאט.	119	נאז דע' סאט.
62	דו "	du "	120	וויט. סאט.	120	וויט. סאט.
63	זי שטאט.	si shast.	122	" דו סאט.	122	" דו סאט.
64	חאאר	chār	123	זי וויט. סאט.	123	זי וויט. סאט.
65	פאנץ	pañj	124	חאאר וויט סאט.	124	חאאר וויט סאט.
66	שטאש	shash	125	פאנץ "	125	פאנץ "
67	אפט	aft	126	שטאש. סאט.	126	שטאש. סאט.
68	אשט שטאטע.	asht shastu.	127	אפט " סאט.	127	אפט " סאט.
69	נאשט	nash	128	אשט " "	128	אשט " "
70	אפאט. האפאט.	afat. hafad.	129	נא " "	129	נא " "
71	זאט אפאט	zāt afāt	130	זי' סאט.	130	זי' סאט.
72	דו "	du "	132	דו זי' סאט.	132	דו זי' סאט.
73	זאפאט.	sāfat.	133	זי זי "	133	זי זי "
74	חאאר אפאט.	chār afāt.	134	חאאר זי' סאט.	134	חאאר זי' סאט.
75	פאנץ	pañj	136	שטאש. "	136	שטאש. "
76	שטאש	shash	137	אפט " "	137	אפט " "
78	היט	hist	138	אשט " "	138	אשט " "
79	נא? "	na? "	139	נא " "	139	נא " "
80	אשטאט. היטאט.	astat. histad.	140	חאאר סאט.	140	חאאר סאט.
81	זאשטאט?	zashat?	141	איק חאאר סאט.	141	איק חאאר סאט.
83	זי אשטאט	si astat	142	דו חאאר סאט.	142	דו חאאר סאט.
89	נא "	na "	143	זי חאאר סאט.	143	זי חאאר סאט.
94	חאאר נאט!	chār nat!				
96	שטאטע - נאט	shastinut - nat				
97	אפאטע.	afnat.				
99	נאטע.	nat.				
100	זי סאט. סאט.	si sat. sad.				
102	דו סאט.	du sat.				
103	זי סאט.	si sat.				
104	חאאר סאט.	chār sat.				
105	פאנץ סאט.	pañj sat.				

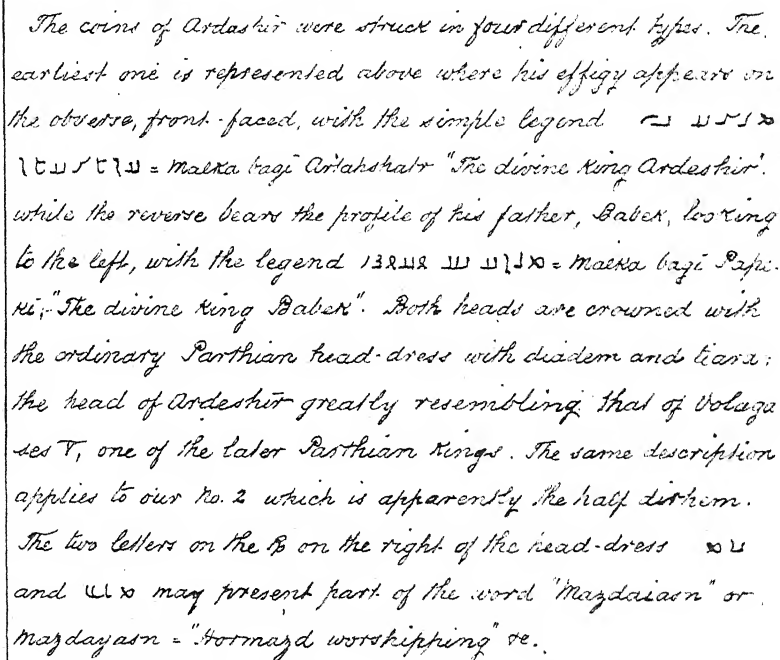
143 is the latest date known.

SECTION I.

The coins of the
SASSANIAN KINGS
OF PERSIA

who ruled from AD. 226 to 652.

The drawings of the coins are from the originals
in the British Museum, the plates of Dorn
Thomas and Siebel, some of the descrip-
tions by Rawlinson, while the legends
are directly transcribed from
the coins in the Brit. Mus.
Longpérier's work
etc. etc.



The coins of the next type have a head on one side only, and were struck in the three metals, gold silver and copper,



together with another in the mixture usually called *potion*. The head is in profile, looking to the right and bears a highly ornamented tiara, exactly like that of Mithridates I of Parthia, the great conqueror. The legend on No. 3, commences at the back of the head on the obverse and reads; - מַזְדַּיָּאֵן בָּגִי "mazdayasn bagi" אֲרַתְשַׁתְּר "Artashatt" מַלְכָּא אֵירָאֵן "malka air(an)". "The Hormazd worshipper divine Ardestūr, King of Iran". The R. bears a fire altar with the legend commencing to the right of the flames אֲרַתְשַׁתְּר "Artashatt", with נִירָזִי "nirāzi" to the left, the complete phrase "Artashatt nu-rāzi" meaning, "The fire of Ardestūr". Similar legends appear on Nos. 4, 5, 6. with Ob. leg. - מַזְדַּיָּאֵן מַלְכָּא מַלְכָּאֵן "mazdayasn bagi Artashatt malka malkan". - "The Hormazd worshipper, the Divine Ardestūr King of Kings". The reverses bear the same legend as that on No. 3 excepting No. 6, which has "malkan malka" instead of "malka malkan". These legends all commence below the flame on the right hand and read from the inside, thus differing from the R. of No. 3 which must be read from the right hand in two lines commencing at the bottom after giving the coin a quarter turn. No. 7 has most probably the same



legends as 4, 5, and 6, but are rather too obscure to say so with certainty. In the third period, while the reverse remains unchanged, on the obverse the Parthian costume is entirely given up; and the king takes, instead of the Parthian tiara, a low cap surmounted by the

Other varieties of spelling and lettering occur on the coins of Ardesth and the following examples from Longperier may be found useful in the decipherment of their legends.

- a Ob. מלכא מלכא באג מאסא מלכא
MazDaYaSN BaGī ARTaHSHaTR MaLKAN MaLKA AIRAN.
R. ... = ARTaHSHaTR NURA(Z).
b Ob. מלכא מלכא באג מאסא מלכא
MazDaYaSN BaG(l) ARTaSH(at)R MaLKAN MaLKA' A(i)R(a)N.
R. ... = 'AR(b)SHaT(r) 'NURAZI.
c Ob. מלכא מלכא באג מאסא מלכא
MazDaYaSN BaGī ARTaHSHaTR MaLKAN MaLKA AIRAN.
R. ... = ARTaHSHaTR 'NURAZI.
d Ob. מלכא מלכא באג מאסא מלכא
MazDaYaSN BaGī ARTaHSHaTR MaLKAN MaLKA IRAN M'NU
CHaTRI M'N YaZDAN. R. ... = ARTaR Y.
e Ob. מלכא מלכא באג מאסא מלכא
MazDaYaSN BaGī ARTaHSHaTR MaLKAN MaLKA A'IRAN M'N
UCHaTIRI M'N YaZ(dan).
R. ... = AHTAH'SH'aTR NURAZI.
f Ob. מלכא מלכא באג מאסא מלכא
MazDaYaZ(n) BaGī ARTaSHIR' MaLKAN A'IRAN M'NU -
CHaTRI M'N YaZDAN.
R. ... = ARTaHSHaTR NURA(Z).
g R. ... = ARTaR'SH'aTR NURANI.

SHAPUR. I. A.D. 240-271.

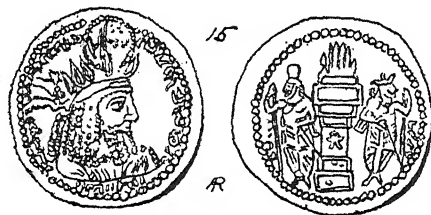
Shapur's coins resemble those of Ardesth in general type, but may be distinguished from them, first, by the head-dress, which is either a cap terminating in the head of an eagle, or else a mural crown surmounted by an inflated ball; and, secondly, by the emblem on

the Gods. Lower line ~~~~~ unread.

R. ~~~~~ = ²AUH (or) MAZDĀ ²MAZDĀ =
²Hormazd the Mazdē (or fire worshipper).

BAHRAM. I., A.D. 272-275.

- 15 Bust of King to r., with plaited beard in Parthian fashion wearing a pointed crown which has ear-flaps or cheek pieces and is surmounted by a globe studded with triple dots. Both hair and beard are arranged after the most severe and archaic style. The legend around the margin is not quite clear on the drawing, but others of similar type in Dorn and Longperier have the following; -



מלך איראן מלך איראן מלך איראן מלך איראן מלך איראן
 MAZDAYSN BAĞI VARAHRĀN MALKĀN MALKĀ AIRĀN Wā(ānī)
 RĀN MINUHA TRĪ MĪN YAZDAN; - The Hormazd worshipper
 Varahrān, King of the Kings of Iran and non-Iran
 (extra national lands), heaven descended of the Gods.

R. A fire altar with symbol on its base has the King and
 another person as attendants. Legends l. and R. read; -
 ~~~~~ VARAHRĀN NURĀZĪ; The fire of Varahrān.

Other coins have; -

Ob. ~~~~~  
 ~~~~~

R. ~~~~~ = VARAHRĀN ²NUR(āzī).

Ob. ~~~~~

R. ~~~~~ = VARAHRĀN NURĀZĪ.

Ob. ~~~~~

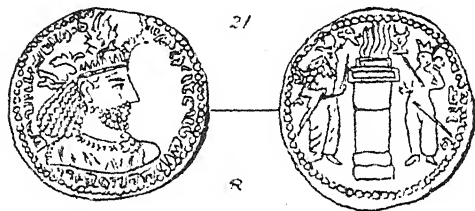
Other legends from Sorns' plates, mostly barbarous.

- a. Ob. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל
 R. לְאֵל וְלֹא
 b. Ob. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל
 R. לְאֵל וְלֹא
 c. Ob. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל

NARSAHI, A.D. 292-301.

Narsahi was defeated by the Roman emperor Galerius with whom he was at war and obliged to surrender Mesopotamia, Kurdistan and other Persian provinces to him.

21. Bust of Narsahi to r. beard tied, and official tiara consisting of foliated crown with surmounting globe.



Ob. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל
 MAZDAYASN BAgI NARSaHI MALKAN MALKA AĪRAN MINU-
 CHaTRI MIN YaZDAN. "The Hormazd worshipper Narsahi
 King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the Gods."
 R. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל "Narsahi nuraži" - "The fire of Narsahi."

Other varieties of legend from Sorns' plates.

- a. Ob. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל
 R. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל - NARSaHI NURA(ži).
 Ob. מִנְחָה בַּיּוֹם שֶׁל מִנְחָה לְאֵל
 MAZDAYASN BAgI NARSaHI MALKAN MALKA AĪRAN {מִנְחָה
 Na ĀNIRĀN MINU CHaT(RĪ) MIN YaZDAN - "The Hormazd wor-

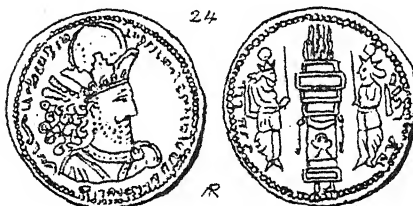
מלכא (ל) ערמאסון מלכא מלכא ערמאסון מלכא (ל) (ל)

"The Normazd worshipper Auharmazd, King of the Kings of Iran, heaven descended of the Gods." R. 1111 1111

Bungled and incomplete, but probably for "The fire of Normazd".

SHAPUR II, A.D. 309-380

The coins of Shapur II, were struck in four different metals; viz. - gold, silver, copper, and potin, and according to Mordtmann "may be divided into three classes, corresponding to three periods of his life". The earliest have on the reverse the fire-altar, with two priests or guards, looking towards the altar and with the flame rising from the altar in the usual way. The coins of the second period show the altar without attendants similar to those of Ardashir I while those of the third period are of a greatly inferior type and exhibit a marked degeneracy. They are distinguished by a reversion to the first type in having attendants to the fire-altar and have in addition a human bust set in the middle of the flames that rise from the altar. Many of the earlier coins bear a symbol on the shaft of the altar and various mint monograms (now first appearing) are shown below the base, while on those of the third period, the altar-shaft bears the word (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = rasti = "truth" or a mint monogram.



24. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥
 "Magdayasn bagi SHA PURI malkān malkā Irān mruchat."

mounting ball. The reverses also differ in both, for while one of them has the king's bust above the altar in place of the usual flames the other is of the ordinary type with flames but each kind has attendants to the altar. There is also another variety bearing the altar without attendants. The word 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = *rastī* = truth (sometimes retrograde) on the altar-shaft is often found on the coins of Bahram and also on those of his predecessor Shapur III. Mint monograms are also beginning to be used, for which see pp 16-24.



- 31 Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = *MAZDAYASN BAgI*
VARAHRĀN GĒ MALK(AN) = "The Normazd worshipping Va-
 rahrān, who is King" R. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 - 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = *VARAHR-*
(RĀN) ATURĒ = "The fire of Varahrān". On the altar-shaft
 "*rastī*" = truth (retrograde) and to the left of the bust above
 the altar the mint 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = "Baba" = "the Residence" (Elesiphon).
- 32 Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = *"Varahrān malkam malka"*
 R. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 - 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = *"Varahrān"*. On the altar-shaft "*rastī*".
- ^a Another legend on a coin without altar-attendants; -
 Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = *Mazdayasn bagi*
Varahrān gi malkam malka R. unintelligible.
- ^b Some of the coins like 31 have flames on the altar instead of bust.

BAHRAM II and his sons YEZDIGERD and SHAPUR.

Coins were struck bearing the names of both these princes. They are of the same type as 31 but the reverses have flames on the altar and the words; - 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 = *Yz*

Yezdegird."

YEZDEGIRD I and his son BAHRAM (V).

The coins of this prince are of the type of $\text{ka } 24$ with the bust and ordinary legend of Yezdegird on the obverse but the reverse has parts of Bahram's name to the r. of the altar, viz;

d. Ob. $\text{33 X } \text{W } 35 \text{ X } \text{C } 533 \text{ W } (\text{L}) (\text{U}) 31 \text{ X}$ - *mazdayasn bagē Yezde-*
Kerti malkam malka. R. $\text{2 } 2 \text{ C } 2 \text{ W } \sim 32$ - *Vahra(ran)alust.* -
"The fire of Varahran". Above the flame is shewn the
mint monogram $\text{5} \sim \text{Her(at)}.$

YEZDEGIRD and his son SHAPUR

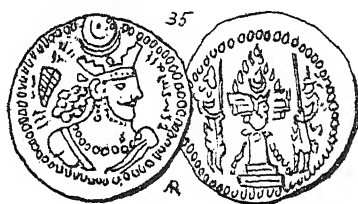
King of Armenia.

- e. a small coin illustrated by "Dorn" and bearing the portrait of Yezdegird is attributed to Shapur on account of the word \sim - *shat(p)uhari*) instead of the usual legend found on Yezdegirds' coins. R. Fire altar but no legend.

BAHRAM V. A.D. 417 - 438.

The coins of Bahram V. are chiefly remarkable for their rude and coarse workmanship and for the increasing number of mints from which they were issued. (It is curious too that this period marks the increase of mints but decreases the length of the legend). The monarch's head-dress has the mural crown in front and behind, but interposed between these two detached fragments is a crescent and a circle, emblems no doubt, of the sun and moon gods. On the reverse side to the above is shewn the usual fire-altar, with guards, or attendants watching it. The

King's head appearing among the flames.



- 35 Legend on Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 = VARAHRAN MALKA. = Varah-
ram King. R. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 = Rad (Hekatompylos).

Many varieties of legend occur both short and long but all contain the whole or portions of the following phrase:

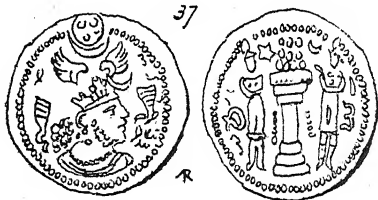
- a. Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 = "Mazda-
yan bagī ramshatri Varahram malkar malka." = "The Maz-
d worshiping divine and prosperous Varahram,
King of Kings." The R. of many of these pieces present 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥
VARAH(ran) in the margin on the right and often accom-
panied with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 - rasti "truth" on the altar-shaft
but both are as often absent, while the mint monogram
is a frequent feature shown either to the l. of the fire,
or behind the altar attendant on the r. Sixteen
varieties of mint monograms will be found figured
on the pages devoted to that purpose.

YEZDEGIRD II. A.D. 438-457.

This ruler's coins differ but slightly from those of his fa-
ther Bahram V. The principal points of difference are
the alteration of legend, the mural crown which is now
complete and the absence of the King's head among the
flames upon the altar. The legends are short and re-
markable only in the fact that the word "Kadi" is introdu-
ced. This word modern authorities interpret as mean-

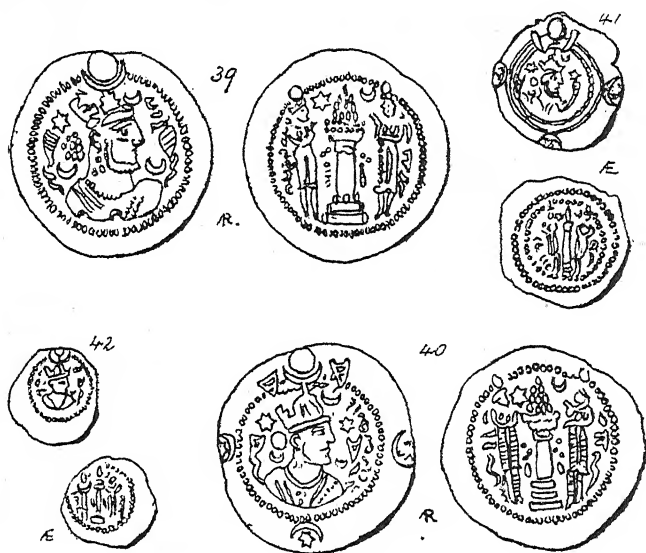
FIROZ I, A.D. 459-486.

The coins of Firoz are distinguished generally by the crescent in front of the ordinary crown, but otherwise are of two distinct types. One type has as an addition to the crown, two wings, one in front of the crown and the other behind it; while the other type is without either. These wings which were now first introduced became the distinguishing feature of the later coinage from Khusrav II onwards and passed to the Arabs. The general character of the coinage is rude and coarse the reverses shewing especial signs of degradation and the legends are short consisting of three words only in the longest. The reverses have the usual fire altar and attendants but while some of them bear the Kings' name and mint right and left of the altar respectively, or have the letter D-M and mint others are recorded bearing a date *reg*; that of the year of the Kings reign in which the coin was struck. The numerals are in words but become interesting in being the commencement of the use of dates on Sassanian coins. The mints get more numerous amounting to forty.



- 37 Ob. has parts of 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 which although badly written is recognised as meaning MAZDAYSIN KADI FIRUZĪ - The Hormazd worshipper, the victorious Firoz.
R. has the letter D-M on the left which Mordtmann considers to mean "Malka" = King, while on the right hand side is the mint monogram 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 - probably for Rei (at Ray).

ball and crescent above it, while an upturned crescent is presented on each shoulder. The main points of difference are that the coins of the second reign have wings above the crown on the obverse and the regnal date in the Pehlevi character (from eleven to forty-three) on the reverse, while both of these features are absent from the coins of the first reign. Both types bear a mint-monogram which is always found situated on the right-hand side of the reverse behind the attendant. Ninety-nine different monograms have been listed of this monarchs' mints.



39 Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 = KAVĀ for Kavāt, others have 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 KAVĀT = Kobad.
R. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = KAVAT, to left, on 𐭥 the mint. 𐭠𐭣 = AS/akam.

40 Ob. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 = KAVĀT ĀFZŪNĪ = May Kobad increase.

R. on left of altar the date, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 = ruk baz^(?) 29.
On the right of the altar 𐭠𐭣 = AH(malana) = Hamadan.

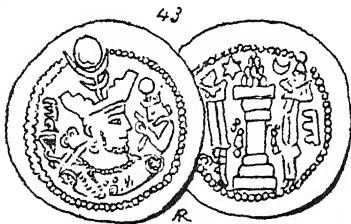
41 Ob. similar to 40

R. on left of altar the date, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 = yak sū = 31 with the mint. 𐭠𐭣 MZ = Mazandaran^(?) on the 𐭥.

42 Similar, date (?) mint. 𐭠𐭣 = sū for Seistan.

JAMASP, A.D. 498-9.

The accession of Jamasp was due to the Arch-priest of Hormazd worship who charged Kobad with apostasy, brought about his banishment, and placed Jamasp on the throne. Jamasp's rule had lasted for about two years when Kobad gathered an army, defeated his brother, and resuming his former position, commenced a second reign which lasted 30 years, or so. The coins of Jamasp bear two figures wearing mural crowns with inflated balls above. The King has besides two upturned crescents below the ball. The second figure is much smaller and may be intended for a boy who is apparently offering vestments. Two different offerings are to be found on these coins, one of them being shewn below, which is of Jamasp's first year, the other, found on the coins of the second and third years looks somewhat like a scarf. The reverses have the usual fire-altar and attendants, in this case accompanied with a star and crescent above, while like those of Kobad the regnal date and mint are to be seen left and right respectively of the attendants. Twenty mint monograms are known of Jamasp.



43 Ob. fig. $\times \cup \cup$ = jam, for Jamasp. Some of the coins of the second year have, $\cup \cup \cup \cup$ = jam - asp right and left of the crown respectively.

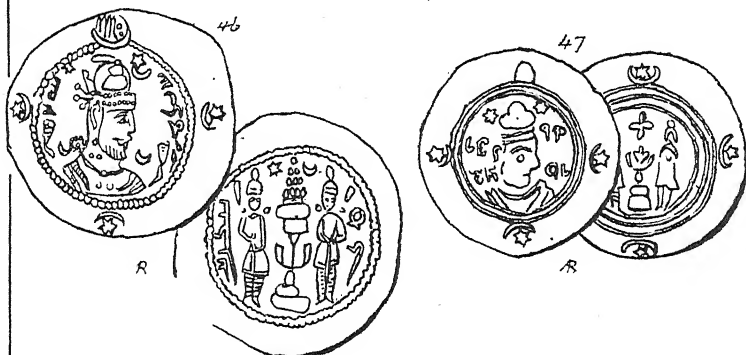
R. Date not shewn but, $\cup \cup \cup \cup$ = "āmrī," = "one".

Mint, on right, $\cup \cup$ = "Si" for Seistan.

KHUSRU I, A.D. 530-1 - 578.

As might be expected owing to his long reign, the coins of Khusrü are very numerous. Broadly speaking however, they consist of two types only. The principal one is of the ordinary type with the King's head (which on these coins is very attenuated) adorned with a mural crown having a crescent in front, and crescent and ball above, the ball in many cases presenting the appearance of being in flames, or may perhaps represent an open flower of some kind. A star is to be seen at each side of the crown, and three crescents are in the margin. The reverse is somewhat degraded but has the usual fire-altar and attendants with the date and mint to left and right respectively. The second type is extant of the 34th regnal year only. It is remarkable in that on the obverse Khusrü is presented full-faced. The description by Rawlinson is so good that it well deserves repeating; - "The head of the King is surmounted by a mural crown with a low cap" and crescent and ball above). "The beard is close" the moustache curled "and the hair arranged in masses on either side." There are two stars above the crown, and two crescents, one over either shoulder, with a star and crescent on the dress in front of each shoulder. The King wears a necklace from which hang three pendants. On the reverse these coins have a full-length figure of the King, standing to the front, with his two hands resting on the hilt of his straight sword, and its point placed between his feet. The crown worn resembles that on the obverse; and there is a star and crescent on either side of the head." Ninety varieties of mint-monogram are ascribed to Khusrü on the list.

from which the drawing below was taken.



46 Ob. r. and l. of the bust, $\text{𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀} - \text{𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀} = \text{ĀUHARMĀZI}$
 ĀFZU = "(may) Hormazd increase".

R. r. and left of the altar, the date, $\text{𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀} = \text{ARBA} = \text{four}$
 and the mint, $\text{𐬵𐬀} = \text{MR} = \text{Merv}$

Other varieties of ob. of 46, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 R. reg. date 6.

do. $\text{𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀} \text{𐬵𐬀} 2$ R. " 6

do. $\text{𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀} \text{𐬵𐬀} 𐬵𐬀$ R. " 10

do. $\text{𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀} \text{𐬵𐬀}$ R. " 12

These are accompanied in each with a mint on r.

47 Ob. rude bust of Hormazd with Georgian (?) characters
 to r. 𐬰𐬀 and l. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 ST EP AN OS Stephanos (A.D. 610-19)

R. imitation of fire altar and attendants, no leg.

Seventy-eight mint-monograms are known of Hormazd

BAHRAM VI. A.D. 590-591.

Of Bahrams coins Rawlinson says; "While there is numismatic evidence which confirms the statement that he struck money in the name of the younger Khusrū, there are extant three types of his coins, two of which appear to belong to the time before he seated himself upon the throne, while one the last belongs to the period

49 Ob. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} - \text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{VARAHRĀN AFZUĪ} = (\text{May}) \text{Bakram}$
 increase. R. Date and mint; - On left $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{airkt} =$
 one, on r. $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{NAKHCH} = \text{for Nakhchewan.}$

BASTĀM. A.D. 592-596. (?)

A coin of this king is figured by Thunawalla in the Num.
 Supp. Jour. As. Socy of Bengal, No. XXVI 1916, the same being
 corrected with emendations by Paruck in No. XXVIII

Ob. legend and monogram: $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} - \text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{FIROCHĪ VĀSTAHMĪ AFZUN} = \text{"Long live Bastam the victori-}$
 ous." R. Date and mint. On left $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{astira} = \text{ten.}$
 On right $\text{𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥} = \text{R.D. (Hekatompylos).}$

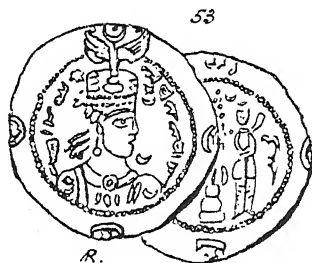
KHUSRU II., A.D. 590-628.

Coins were struck by the second Khusrū in the type that
 afterwards was so much used by the Arab governors. Raw-
 linson in describing them says; - "The ordinary type has
 on the obverse, the King's head in profile, covered by a tiara,
 of which the chief ornament is a crescent and star be-
 tween two outstretched wings. The head is surrounded
 by a double heart bordering, outside of which, in the
 margin, are three crescents and stars." It will be noticed
 that on the coins of Khusrū and the rebel Bastam, and
 also of some of Khusrū's successors, the termination of the
 legend on the obverse is followed by a monogram
 thus; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 . The meaning of this monogram was former-
 ly much discussed, but modern authorities are now full-
 ly agreed that it is simply a two-fold rendering of
 the word "afzun", increase, or "long life", its duplication on
 the same coin being probably due to the ignorance of the
 artificer of its meaning on the earlier pieces. "The reverse

- 52 Ob. leg; - 𐎠𐎫𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 = KAVĀT FĪRUCH = Kobad the victorious (The end strokes are considered by some writers as simply representing a full stop. R. reg. date and mint. l. and r. respectively. 𐎧𐎡𐎹 = tarin = two. 𐎡𐎹 DA = Darabjird.

ARDASHIR III, A.D. 628-629.

There is little originality about the coins of Ardashir which greatly favour those of Khusrū II. His head-dress much resembles a turban instead of the mural crown, but otherwise the features peculiar to Khusrū's coins such as the outstretched wings enclosing a crescent and star remain the same. They have, however, like the coins of Kobad II, a single row of pearls as a border on both obverse and reverse M.m's 22.

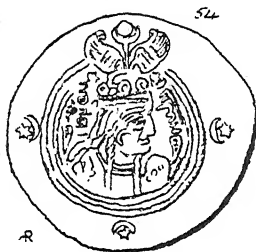


- 53 Ob. leg; - 𐎠𐎫𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎡𐎹 = ARTĀSHATR AFZUN = (May) Ardashir increase. R. leg., reg. date (not skewr) and mint, left and right respectively, - 𐎧𐎡𐎹 = tarin, two 𐎡𐎹 DA = Darabjird.

Up to the present time no coins have been found that can with any degree of safety be attributed to the three rulers, Shahrbaraz, Khusrū or Juwarshir. Longpérier has illustrated in his work two that he doubtfully assigns to Shahrbaraz but the attribution has found but little favour, and is discredited generally by later authorities.

BORAN (Queen) A.D. 630-631.

The drawing and description of the coin shewn below is from a paper by Traianwalla in the Num. Sup. Jour. As. Society Bengal. No. XVII. 1911., corrected later by Baruck in No. XXVIII 1917. of the same journal. The reverse is not shewn here as it is identical with that of Bahram VI. fig 49, in this work. Coins of the regnal years one, two and three are known of this Queen and also two mints viz; - Nakhchewan (or Nukhchawan) and Yezd.



- 54 Ob. Bust of Zuesen to r with tiara by crescent and ball between outstretched wings. Jewels encircle the crown and are also interwoven in the long curls which reach her bosom. Leg to r. 1 1 1 1 = BURĀNĪ, to l. 1 1 1 1 = AFZUT. - "long live Buran. R. as on fig 49 1 year one - Nakhchewan."

KHOREZAD-KHUSRU A.D. 631.

- 55 Ob. Bust of King to r. with his crown surmounted with crescent and star between outstretched wings. His hair is arranged behind in a cluster of locks, but the boyish face is without either moustache or beard. Legend to r. 1 1 1 1 = KHUSRŪ, to l. 1 1 1 1 = AFZUTU = "long live Khusrū." R. not shewn but similar to the last with year 1 1 1 1 = tārīn = two. Coins of the ephemeral rulers Fīroz III, Azermī, Khusrū

Section II.

Coins of
The Arab-governors
of
Persia.

The chronological data by Hinkel and Mordtmann.

The coins of the Arab Governors

The coins in this section possess a peculiar interest to Orientalists generally for the reason that they were the first coins issued by the triumphant Arabs at the beginning of Islamism, and their issue marked the successful progress of the followers of Muhammad in their attempts at laying the foundation of an Islamic empire.

The Arabs were a nomadic race and therefore possessed no coinage of their own, but the want of one would be at once apparent to them when they commenced to rule a commercial empire fully alive to the value of money and its usefulness as a medium of exchange.

The use by the Arabs of the coins in existence would therefore follow naturally, while the only difference between the coins struck by the conquerors, and those of the conquered need consist of a change in the name of the ruler. A large proportion of the currency then in circulation probably consisted of those with the head of Khosru II, and was doubtless the reason of its continuance by the Arabs. A few coins have been found that bear the bust of Yazdegerd III, but practically the whole of the coins in this section are of the Khosru type alone. The dates found upon those bearing Khosru's name commence at twenty-five, and would lead one to believe that they were struck during the 38 years of Khosru's reign but for the fact that the Arabs introduced a marginal legend on them, which is either Pehlvi, or Kufic, or both. The point then arises regarding the era to which the early dates have reference. They cannot belong to the reign of Khosru, or to that of the first governors, so therefore most authorities agree that they present a continuation of the regnal years of Yaz-

degird II: while those of later years belong to the Hijra era of the Muhammadans. The issue of this series terminates with the year 83 when they were superseded by the new coins of the Khalifas, struck at the seat of the Khalifate, then at Damascus, and also at many other mints, about the year A 76 = A.D. 695.

Chronological table of the Arabs in Persia. (Sicakel)

A.H.	A.D.	
13	634	Omar as Khalifa.
14	635	Invasion of Persia by the Arabs. Battle of Zadesia.
15	636	Conquest of Madain, (Residence of Yazdegird).
16	637	Territ, Mosul and Kirkuk captured.
17	638	Mesopotamia (Jezirah) subjected.
18	639	Ahwaz subjected.
20	640	Shuster taken. Earliest date of the Arab coins with Pehlvi inscription
21	641	Rehavand captured.
22	642	Safahan taken.
23	643	Darabjird, Skapur, Istakhr (Persepolis), Shiraz, Seistan, Mektan, Azarbijan, Khurasan possessed. Death of Omar and succession of Othman.
31	651	Death of Yazdegird III, and end of Sassanian rule. First year of the independence of Tabaristan.
35	655	Death of Othman and succession of Ali.
38	658	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, governor of Basra.
39	659	do. do. Fars. (residence in Istakhr).
41	660	Muawiya first Ommayyad Khalifa.
45	665	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, governor of Seistan.
46	666	do. do. Iran & Kufā.
47	667	do. do. Jabel.

A.H.	A.D.	
50	670	Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan, gov ^r of Khurasan, Sind, Oman, Bahrein and many other provinces. Al Hakim bin Abi al Aassi governor of Kahrilan at the period A.H 50-53.
53	673	Ziyad dies. Obeidulla bin Ziyad governor of Kufa, Basra, Seistan, and Khurasan.
54	673	Abdulla bin Zubair as "Amir al momenin" on coins.
56	675	Obeidulla deposed in Khurasan and Saced appointed
60	679	do. again governor of Khurasan. do. do. deposed, Selim bin Ziyad appt ^d
		Death of Muawiyah and accession of Yazid. (Yezid in 64 conquered Khwarezm and Bukhara)
61	680	Selim governor of Seistan in place of Obeidulla.
63	682	Abdulla bin Khazim administrator for the unorthodox Khalifa Abdulla bin Zubair till 73.
64	683	Death of Yazid and accession of Marwan I as Khalifa: in the East Abdulla bin Zubair. Obeidulla deposed as gov ^r of Basra & Kufa.
65	684	Death of Marwan and accession of Abdul Melik as Khalifa. Umar bin Obeidulla gov ^r in Kirman until 70 A.H. Muhalleb bin Abu Sofra governor in Fars until 71.
66	685	Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla gov ^r in Seistan; Mussab bin Zubair vice-gov ^r in Irak for his brother Abdulla bin Zubair until 71.
67	686	Death of Obeidulla.
71	690	Mussab subdued for Abdul Melik. Dister bin Marwan gov ^r in Irak till 78. Khallad bin Abdulla gov ^r in Fars & Basra till 75.
73	692	Abdulla bin Zubair, and his governor of Khurasan Abdulla bin Khazim killed.
74	694	Omeiya bin Abdulla bin Khallad gov ^r of Khura-

A.H.	A.D.	
		san and Seistan until 77.
75	694	Muhalleb again gov ^r in Fars until 78. Al Hajaj governor of Irak.
78	697	Al Hajaj gov ^r over Khurasan and Seistan and the whole Eastern half of the Khalifate till 96. Muhalleb his under gov ^r in Seistan till 79.
79	698	Muhalleb vice-gov ^r in Khurasan until 82. Pehlavi coins with Kufic insc. - "Al Hajaj bin Yusuf from 78 to 83.
83	702	Foundation of Wasit. by Al Hajaj.
86	705	Death of Abdul Melik.

Chronological list of the Khalifas ruling at the period during which coins of Sassanian type were struck by the Arabs in Persia.

The Orthodox Khalifas.

13	634	Omar.
23	644	Othman.
35	656	'Ali

The Ommaiyad Khalifas.

41	661	Muawijah I.
60	680	Yezid I.
64	683	Muawijah II.
64	684	Marwan I.
65-86	685-	Abdul Melik
	705	

Khalifa opposed to the Ommaiyads.

64-73	684-692	Abdulla bin Zubair.
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*Chronology of the Arab Governors and
Vice Governors of Persian provinces
whose names appear on the coins. (Mordell manuscript)*

		<u>1. Ziyad bin Abu Sofyan.</u> Born H. 1. Died 53.	
A.H.	A.D.		
39	659	Governor of Fars and Kirman.	
40-1	660-1	do. Fars	
45	665	do. Basra, and later Khurasan, Seistan, Sind Bahrein and Oman.	
50	670	do. Kufa, Basra, Fars, Seistan, Sind and Hind.	
		<u>2. Obeidulla bin Ziyad</u> (Died 67.	
54	673	Governor of Khurasan.	
55	674	do. Basra.	
56	675	resigned Khurasan.	
57-9	676-8	do. Basra.	
60	679	do. Kufa and Basra.	
61.2.3	680-2	do. Irak, Kufa and Basra.	
64	683	Fled to Damascus	
		<u>3. Selim bin Ziyad</u> (Died 73.	
61-3	680-2	Governor of Khurasan and Seistan.	
64	683	deposed.	
		<u>4. Abdulla bin Amir bin Jureiz bin Rebi.</u> (Died 57.	
29	649	Governor of Basra	
32	652	Pilgrimage to Mekka.	

A.H.	A.D.	
35	655.	Governor of Basra and Bahrein.
41 (end)	662.	do. Basra, Khurasan, and Seistan.
42	662.	do. Basra.
43	663.	do. Basra, Fars, Seistan & Khurasan.
44	664.	deposed.
<u>5. Samura bin Jundab.</u> (Sied 58.		
45-9	665-9	Vice-governor of Basra.
53	672.	Governor of Basra after Jiyad.
54	673.	deposed.
<u>6. Abdur Rahman bin Jiyad bin Sumāys.</u>		
59	678-9	Governor of Khurasan.
60	679	do. do.
must also have held post in Fars or Persian		
Iraq from 52 to 54.		
<u>7. Al Hakim bin Abu al Qasim (father of Marwan I.)</u>		
19	640	conquered Tuj, Rasthr, and Darvis in Sind.
Sied in 35.		
<u>8. Abdulla bin Khazim al Sulami.</u> (Sied 72.		
32	651-2	Vice-governor in Khurasan.
41	661	Governor of Khurasan.
43	663	Vice-governor of Khurasan.
64-70	683-9	Governor of Khurasan for Abdulla bin Zubair.
<u>9. Omar bin Obeidulla bin Omar (or Ma-</u>		
<u>mer) al Faime.</u>		

A.H.	A.D.	
41	661	Went to Seistan as the companion of Abdur Rahman bin Samura and Abdulla bin Amir, Under-governors of Seistan.
54	663	Governor of Basra for the opposition Khalifa, Abdulla bin Zubair.
58	667	Under-governor of Fars.
<u>10. Muss'ab bin Zubair. (brother to Abdulla).</u> (Died 71.		
67	666	Governor of Basra for his brother. (part of year).
68	667	do. second time.
69-70	668-9	do. and Kufa.
<u>11. Abdulla bin Ab. . . probably Abdulla bin Rebi al Markhumi.</u>		
64-7	663-6	Governor of Basra for Abdulla bin Zubair.
<u>12. Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla bin Amir.</u>		
65-6	664-5	Governor of Seistan for Abdulla bin Zubair.
<u>13. Islam or Khazima ??</u> No information regarding the bearer.		
<u>14. Kaktan Khutai.</u> Hajaj bin Yusuf had as an Under-governor in Kirman a <u>جق</u> = Zadan bin Rabissa bin Musahharik al Hilali. (Note: "Khutai" has the meaning of Lord or Governor.)		

		<p><u>15. Muhammad bin Abdulla bin Fikazim.</u></p> <p>64 683 Vice-governor of Herat for his father.</p> <p><u>16. (? Rukad al Alexi. (? bin Asat).</u></p> <p>No information.</p> <p><u>17. Abdur Rahman bin Abdulla.</u></p> <p>Nothing known.</p> <p><u>18. ? Otha bin Abdulla. (? Abit bin Asud (? Esid).</u></p> <p>Nothing known.</p> <p><u>19. Mukhammad bin Musabman.</u></p> <p>Nothing known.</p> <p><u>20. Omeiya bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u> (Died 89.</p> <tr> <td data-bbox="178 1092 259 1243"> <p>74-6</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p> </td><td data-bbox="259 1092 331 1243"> <p>693-5</p> <p>696</p> <p>697</p> </td><td data-bbox="331 1092 1032 1243"> <p>Governor of Khurasan.</p> <p>do. do. and Seistan.</p> <p>Vice-governor of Seistan.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="178 1243 259 1622"></td><td data-bbox="259 1243 331 1622"></td><td data-bbox="331 1243 1032 1622"> <p><u>21. Khalid bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u></p> <p>71-2 690-1 Governor of Sarra. (deposed in 73.</p> <p><u>22. Romaira (?) or ? al Mughaira bin Musabman.</u></p> <p>Nothing known.</p> </td></tr>	<p>74-6</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p>	<p>693-5</p> <p>696</p> <p>697</p>	<p>Governor of Khurasan.</p> <p>do. do. and Seistan.</p> <p>Vice-governor of Seistan.</p>			<p><u>21. Khalid bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u></p> <p>71-2 690-1 Governor of Sarra. (deposed in 73.</p> <p><u>22. Romaira (?) or ? al Mughaira bin Musabman.</u></p> <p>Nothing known.</p>
<p>74-6</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p>	<p>693-5</p> <p>696</p> <p>697</p>	<p>Governor of Khurasan.</p> <p>do. do. and Seistan.</p> <p>Vice-governor of Seistan.</p>						
		<p><u>21. Khalid bin Abdulla bin Khalid bin Essid.</u></p> <p>71-2 690-1 Governor of Sarra. (deposed in 73.</p> <p><u>22. Romaira (?) or ? al Mughaira bin Musabman.</u></p> <p>Nothing known.</p>						

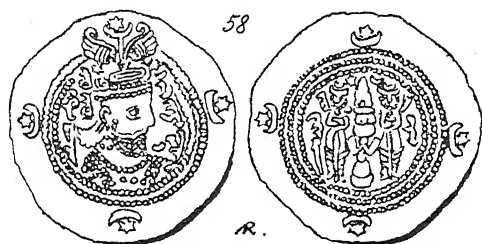
A.H.	A.D.	
		23. <u>Kalasi bin al Fuja.</u>
		Nothing known.
		24. <u>Muhammad bin Abu Sofra.</u>
64	683	Governor of Khurasan.
67	686	do. Mosul, Jazair, Agartaijan and Armenia
78-81	697-700	do. Khurasan.
82	701	Died in Mervrud.
		25. <u>Hajaj bin Yusuf.</u>
75	694	Governor of Hufa.
78-96	697-	do. over the whole Eastern half of the Khalifate.
	714	
<u>Additional names from other sources.</u>		
Markof.		
		26. <u>Abdur Rahman bin Muhammad.</u>
		Nothing known. Died 84

[illegible]

Table of dates observed on the Arab coins.

[illegible]

The anonymous coins of the Arabs in Persia.



- 58 Ob. Bust of Khosro II with Pehlevi legend:— *Afzusu Khosru*. = "Long live Khosro". R. Date (thirty) and mint. Susa left and right respectively.

The coin figured above is one of the ordinary type of the coins of Khosro, and is drawn to illustrate the difference between his coins, and those of the Arabs, who adopted it for their currency. On the anonymous coinage, the sole difference consists of an introduction on the margin of an Arabic phrase, such as "Bismillah" or "Bismillah rubi" but still bearing the name of Yazdegerd, or Khosro. These names are however, abolished on the remainder of the series, and that of an Arab governor substituted, together with many variations in the marginal legend. The earliest date known of the series, anonymous or otherwise, is of the year twenty and bears the name ١٥٣ ١١ Iskerti = Yazdegerd, instead of that of Khosro, which seems to indicate the issue of the coin to have been in the twentieth regnal year of Yazdegerd, which would be equal to the 32nd year of Hira (or 652 A.D.). As however Arab historians inform us that coins were struck by the conquerors in H. 17, it may be assumed that the date in question was of the Hira era.

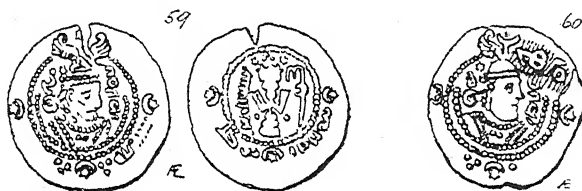
All the other anonymous coins bear the name of Khosro as above and have dates ranging from 25 to 57. some of

them possibly being but a continuation of Yazdegird's regnal years, while others may mark their date in the new Hijra era. 24 mints are recorded as striking these anonymous coins.

Coins of the Khalifas. (The supreme power?).

ALI. H. 35-41.

The copper coins below, drawn from the originals in the British Museum, are assigned to 'Ali on the strength of his name in the margin.

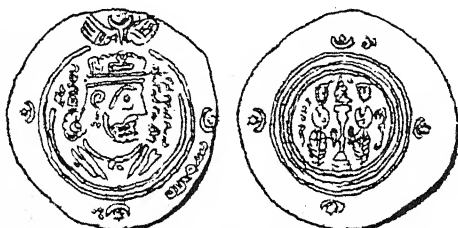


59 Ob. Khusrû bust. Behind the head the 'afzulu' monogram and in front. ۱۵۴۷۷۷ = afzulu = "long live" . . . Marginal legend ۷۷۱۳۷۷ = In the name of God.

R. Fire altar, to left. ۱۷۷۷ ۷۷۷ = asht-shastu = 68, to r. mint ۱۱۳ = Da (Tabriz). Margin ۷۷ ۱۵۴۷۷۷ = afzulu 'Ali = "Long live 'Ali"

60 Another coin of the same type countermarked ۸۷۷ = "jamleh" meaning "full," i.e. "full weight."

MUAWIYA I. (Abdur-Rahman) bis Abu Sifyan. H. 41-60.



Brit. Mus.

- 61 Usual Khawru type with monogram and "afzulu" behind the head. In front of face, the following two-lined legend.

ل م و ا ن ر م ر م م UAWIYA AMIR = Muawiya Amir

ن ر م ر م ر م YURUISHNIKAN of the Koreish clan.

R. Date 557 = 41, and mint. 113 = Sa (alyird).

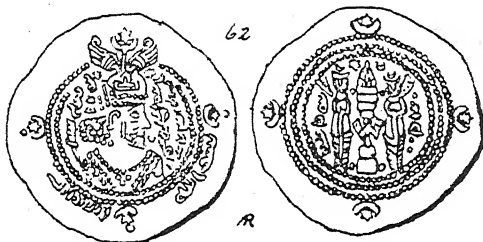
- a. Markoff, gives this reading on another coin: —

ل م و ا ن ر م MUAWIYA bin ABU ?

ن ر م ر م SOFYAN.

mints are known of Muawiya I.

ABDUL MELIK bin MARWAN. H: 65-86.



Coins of this Khalifa of the type of No. 61 are known with two varieties of legend in front of face.

- 62 ل م و ا ن ر م ر م R. APDUL MELIK AMIR I

ن ر م ر م ر م YURUISHNIKAN = "of the Koreish clan.

R. Date 70, and mint. 113 = AUT - UT.

Besides the usual marginal legend of بسم الله = "bismillat" = "in the name of God" on the right, there is another on the left in Pehlvi, which Mordtmann says apparently reads; — duvist 22 or duist 200.

Another variety of legend reads; —

- a. — ل م و ا ن ر م R. APDUL MELIK I Abdul Melik bin

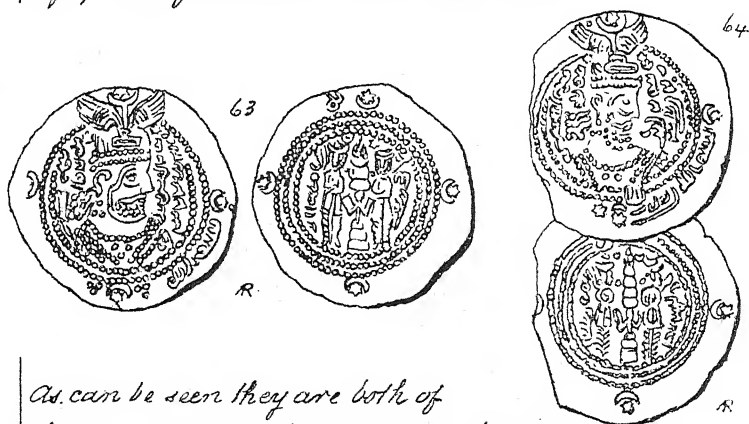
ن ر م ر م MARWANAN Marwan.

R. Date, 71, and mint. 113 = Bīsa for Bishapur.

mints are recorded of Abdul Melik.

ABDULLA bin ZUBAIR. H. 64-73

Two varieties of legend are known on the coins of this Khalifa, both of which are illustrated below.



As can be seen they are both of the usual Khawarij type and also bear the word "bismillah" in the margin, which in fig. 64 is accompanied with a Pehlvi word, — 𐭥𐭥𐭥 — bifru. 121.

63 Ob. 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 APDULA AMIR Abdulla amir
𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 VURUISHNIKAN of the Khorish clan.

Other varieties in the letters spelling "Abdulla amir" are known; — ^a𐭥𐭥𐭥 — ^b𐭥𐭥𐭥 — ^c𐭥𐭥𐭥.

while the spelling of Vuruishnikan varies greatly.

The reverses bear dates from 54 to 63 with a variety of mints.

64 Ob. 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 APDULA Abdulla
𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 ZUBAIRAN. bin Zubair.

Several varieties are also known of this legend: —

^a𐭥𐭥𐭥 ^b𐭥𐭥𐭥 ^c𐭥𐭥𐭥 ^d𐭥𐭥𐭥
𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥

The reverses of all are of the usual type and bear dates ranging from 62 to 69. with various mints.

different mints have been noted in the columns devoted to the purpose.

Coins of the Governors.

1. ZIYAD bin ABU SOFYAN. H. 39-50



65 Usual type with "bismillah" in the margin.

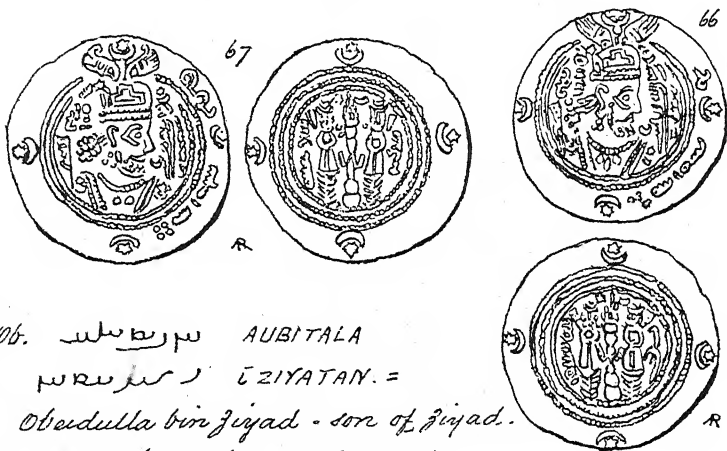
Ob. DUWR ZIYAT Ziyad
 𐤃𐤅𐤃𐤓 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 bin Abu Sofyan.

R. Date 51, and mint Bsa for Bishapur (Bishapur in Fars).
 Other varieties in the spelling of the name are:-

a 𐤃𐤅𐤃𐤓 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕
 𐤃𐤅𐤃𐤓 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕

For other dates and mints see lists.

2. OBEIDULLA bin ZIYAD. H. 54-64.



66 Ob. 𐤀𐤃𐤌𐤃𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 AUBITALA
 𐤀𐤃𐤌𐤃𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤆𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 =

Obeidulla bin Ziyad - son of Ziyad.

R. Date 61, mint Zadraxarta.

67 Ob. Similar to 66. R. Date 64, mint Iran.

For other dates and mints see lists.

3. SELIM bin ZIYAD. H. 61-64.

The coins of Selim are of similar type to the preceding coins but bear the following two lined legends, —

سليم بن زياد or سلع بن زياد SELIM i Selim bin ZIYAD Ziyad.

For dates and mints see lists.

4. ABDULLA bin AMIR. H. 29-44.

The coins of this ruler are also similar but have the two lined legend; —

عبد الله بن امير ABDULA Abdulla
عبد الله بن امير i AMIRAN bin Amir.

For dates and mints see lists.

5. SAMURA bin JONDEB. H. 45-54.

Coins applicable to this name have the legend; —

سمر بن جندب SAMURA i Samura bin
سمر بن جندب ZUNNAPAN Jondet.

R. Sale 43, and mint Sarabjird.

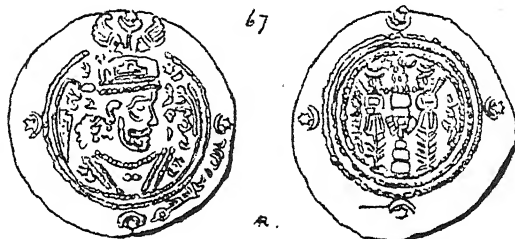
6. ABDUR-RAHMAN bin ZIYAD. H. 59-60.

The coins attributed to this ruler bear the following: —

عبد الرحمن بن زياد or عبد الرحمن بن زياد ABDURAN² Abdur Rahman
عبد الرحمن بن زياد i ZITAN bin Ziyad.

(The reading of the name of Abdur-Rahman is not convincing but authorities such as Thomas and Mordtmann accept it as possible.)

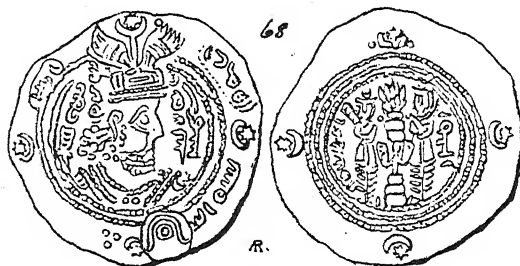
For dates and mints see lists.

7. AL HAKIM bin ABU al AASSI. H.?

67 Ob. هكيم HAKIM ابو bin
ابو ABU-L-AZAN Abu-l-azan.

Marginal legend بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم *bismillah al Hakim*
 "In the name of God, the judge."

For dates and mints see lists.

8. ABDULLA bin HAZIM. H. 32-43 & 64-70.

68 Ob. ابو ABDULA Abdulla bin
ابو bin AZMAN Hazim

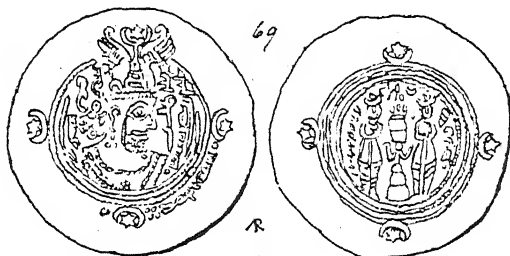
The marginal legends consist of the usual "bismillah" in the third quarter, accompanied with two words countermarked in the first and fourth quarters; - viz شهر SHUTAN meaning probably the Sassanian "shatrî" and modern شهر "shahr" "city", which, in conjunction with the other word ابوشهر misspelt for "Aporshat", may be rendered "City of Abushahr". For dates and mints see lists. Other readings of

the name of Abdulla bin Nazim by different writers are; -

أبو نعيم بن عبد الله
 نعيم بن عبد الله

Mordtmann remarks that the spelling on some of the coins reminds him of "Histum" هـ ت م "Hist-aman", but one would think Azim or Oman might also be read. (see ^a and ^c).

9. OMAR bin OBEIDULLA. H. 64-68.



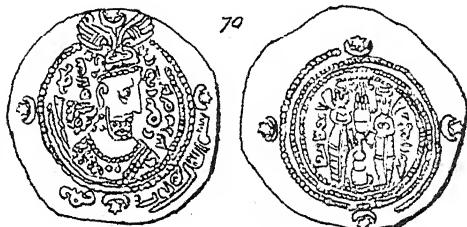
69 Ob. as usual, but, while many of this ruler's coins have "bismillah" in the margin this one has instead; -

الله الحامد "Allah al hamid" "Praise be to God."

أومر بن عبيد الله AUMR E Omar bin
 عبيد الله بن أومر AUBITALAN Obeidulla.

For dates and mints see lists.

10. MUSS'AB bin ZUBA'IR. H. 67-70.



70 Ob. as usual but with the addition to "bismillah" on the

margin of the Pehlevi word — ¹³ 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 SaPRoMi of which the meaning is not clear.

The rulers name is in the usual place in two lines; -

𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 or 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 MUZAP Mus'ab
 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 or 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 ZUFIRAN bin Zubair.

For dates and mints see lists.

11. ABDULLA bin AB....

Coins are known bearing the unidentified name: -

𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 APDULA $\bar{\text{c}}$ Abdulla bin
 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 AB - - Ab....

R. Date 66, and mint Yezd

12. ABDUL AZIZ bin ABDULLA bin AMIR.

The coins of this ruler bear the following legends: -

𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 APDULAZIZU $\bar{\text{c}}$
 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 APDULA $\bar{\text{c}}$ AMIRAN.

Abdul Aziz bin Abdulla bin Amir.

For dates and mints see lists.

13. ISLAM bin SOFYAN.

Coins are known which bear the following legend that so far has not been safely attributed. It does not appear to read Selim -

𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 or 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 AZLAM $\bar{\text{c}}$ Islam bin
 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 or 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 SOFYAN Sofyan.

Thomas reads the name as 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 Azlam while Mordt-mann tentatively suggests 𐭮𐭲𐭮𐭲 "Khazimat."

The only date known is that of 67 with the mint-name of Zadrakarta.

14. KĀTAN KUTAI.

Coins ascribed to the above bear the following legend:-

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 KĀTAN

𐭠𐭣𐭥 KUTAI

R. has date 𐭠𐭣𐭥 affixes 67, and mint. 𐭠𐭣 Herat.

15. MUHAMMAD bin ABDULLA bin KASIM.

Coins ascribed to this ruler bear the following legend:-

𐭠𐭣𐭥 MUHAMMAD (in Persian).

R. date 67, and mint Herat.

16. RUKAD ATEKI bin ISKAT (?)/ESSID ?).

The reading of the above name from the two line legend next following is mostly conjectural but fits the lettering fairly well.

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 RUKATU ATIKI

𐭠𐭣𐭥 BIN AZKATU

R. Dates 69 and 75, both struck at 𐭠𐭣 U.

17. ABDUR-RAHMAN bin ABDULLA.

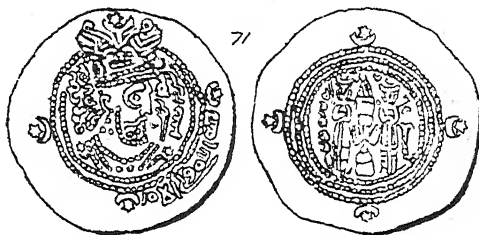
Coins bearing the following legend are extant, but nothing is known regarding the ruler mentioned.

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 APTĀRĀM Abdur Rahman

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 ABDULĀAN bin Abdulla.

R. These coins are known of the years 72 and 73 only, and were struck at a mint with the doubtful name of Taurna or Taur, which Mordtmann suggests may be Hamadan. (anc. 𐭠𐭣𐭥).

18. OTBA (ATIBAH) bin ABDULLA ?



71 The name of the ruler on this coin has been much discussed but the reading below seems very fit.

Ob. $\text{OTBA} \text{ bin } \text{ABDULLA}$ ATIBAH
 $\text{OTBA} \text{ bin } \text{ABDULLA}$

The legend on the margin is $\text{بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلِ الْأَمِيرِ}$ bis-millah wali al amir, "by the grace of God vice-regent."

R. Dated 72, and ^a 75. mint Kirman, on both.

19. MUHAMMAD bin MUSALMAN.

Coins bearing the following legend are known but nothing is known regarding the ruler mentioned.

Ob. $\text{MUSALMAN} \text{ bin } \text{MUSALMAN}$ MUHAMAT (11) Muhammad

(MUTAT = modud would read better.)

R. has the date 72, and mint Bistapur.

20. OMEIYA bin ABDULLA.

Three varieties in the spelling exist of this rulers name:-

$\text{OMEIYA} \text{ bin } \text{ABDULLA}$
 $\text{OMEIYA} \text{ bin } \text{ABDULLA}$

Omeiya bin Abdulla.

For dates and mints see lists.

"Bismillah laalahu la Allah wahid Muhammad rasul-
Allahi. "In the name of God, there is no god but God alone,
Muhammad is the prophet of God".

The other type of legend is on a coin in Markoff's cat;

al Hajaj الحجاج

ben yusuf amir. بن يوسف امير.

For dates and mints see lists.

26. ABDUR RAHMAN bin MUHAMMAD.

This legend is given by Markoff in his catalogue.

۲۵۵ سہیل و افدور رحمان بن
 ۲۵۶ سہیل و مہا متان muhammadsan.

Section III.

The coins of the

ISPEHBED PRINCES

and

The Arab governors of

Tabaristan.

Note on Tabaristan.

The ancient province of Tabaristan was situated to the north of modern Persia on the border of the Caspian sea and was a vassal state to the Sassanian empire:

On the conquest of Persia by the Arabs, the state seized the opportunity of declaring its independence under the rule of the Ispehbeds, who commemorated the event by striking their own coins, and dating them from the year of its foundation.

Tabaristan was subdued by the Muhammadans in 760 A.D., and administered by various Arab governors in its entirety until 776, when a dual control seems to have arisen, and which lasted until the province became finally incorporated with Persia under the Khalifate.

Chronology of events in Tabaristan. (Hicks).

H.	A.D.	T.E.	
22	642		The Khalifa Omar sends his Amirs Su'aid سويد and Yusuf (حزيف) to subdue Tabaristan and Mazanderan which were ruled over by the Ispehbeds, the vassals of the Sassanian kings.
30	650		End of the Sassanian dynasty. New pressure of the Arabs under عثمان's Commander- in-chief Saïd bin al Assi.
31	651	1	Yezdegerd assassinated. Foundation of the in- dependence of Tabaristan. Its ruler a descendant of Kai, and an ardent 'Tabaristan' era.

H.	A.D.	T.E.	
154	771	120	Omar bin al-Ala governor.
158	775	124	Al-Mahdi succeeds to the Khalifate.
159	776	125	Omar bin al-Ala and Saïd bin Dalij governors close to one another till 162 AH..
163	780	129	Omar bin al-Ala and Yahya bin Mihnaf governors of Khurasan followed by Abdul Hamid. Anonymous coins of this date Insurrection at Shirwan and Winda-hormuz for the independence of Taberistan, subdued by al-Hadi (the heir to the Khalifate), and the general Yezid bin Mujid, and completed a year later by Yahya al-Harithi.
164-7	781-4	130-3	Anonymous coins.
168	785	134	do. and also Omar bin al-Ala.
169	786	135	do.
			Al-Hadi succeeds to the Khalifate. Jerir govt.
170	787	136	Harun al-Rashid succeeds to the Khalifate. Jerir and Maad governors. Anonymous coins of this date also.
172	788	137	Jerir, Sulaiman bin Mansur, and Hami, govt.
173	789	138	Hami governor.
174	790	139	Mugatil, Abdalla bin Zahraba, governors.
175	791	140	Abdalla and anonymous coins.
176	792	141	Ibrahim governor. Anonymous coins. Insurrection of the Alids under the leadership of Yahya bin Abdulla.
177	793	142	Anonymous coins in two varieties.
178	794	143	do. do.
240	854		Zarin bin Shahrivar.

*List of the rulers of Tabaristan
whose names appear on the
coins described here-in*

The ISPEHBED princes.

	T.E	H	A.D		T.E	H	A.D
Rhurshid I	50	93	700	Sad-burg mihor	83		733
Forkham,	66		716	Rhurshid II	88		738

The ARAB governors.

Khalid	116	766	<u>Sole control.</u>
Omar	119	769	"

Dual control.

	T.E. 125-128	Said	T.E. 125-128
Omar			
"	129	Yahya	129
Anonymous	129-136	"	130
		Anonymous	131-134
		Jerir	135
Maad	136	"	136
Suleiman	136		
"	137	"	137
Hani	137	Anonymous	137
"	138	?	
Mukatil	139	Abdulla	139
Anonymous	140	"	140
"	141	Ibrahim	141
"	142	Anonymous	142
"	143		143

The coins of TABARISTAN.

Generally speaking, the type of these coins is similar to the series last described, but several features are noticeable on them, which at a glance serve to indicate the difference between the two.

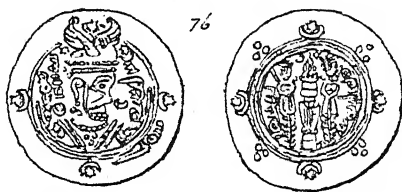
The Tabaristan coins are somewhat smaller in size, the word "bismillah" بسم الله is absent on the margin, the earliest date known is 60, and finally the mint is always that of طابريستان 'Tapuristan'.

The type of the whole series is similar to the one described below, but differences exist in the marginal legend as a few bear the governors name or other details in place of the words عافيد 'afid' and نيرافي 'nirafi' which on most are the commonest features.

Some of the coins are without the name of a ruler but have instead in the place which it usually occupies the word افزوت 'afzut' 'long live', these pieces are mostly of a late date.

The ISPEHBED princes.

1. KHURSHID I. T.E. 50-66.



76 Ob. Head of Khurshid with the official tiara and usual 'afzut' monogram افزوت and افزوت 'afzut' 'long live' behind; in front of face خورشيد 'Khurshid' margin-

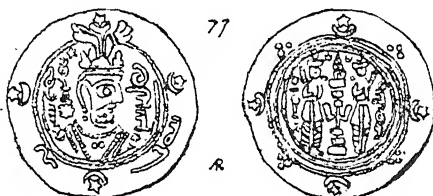
at legend 3 on afid. or safid, meaning white (silver)
 R. Fire-altar and attendants, on left, 10000 at least 61.
 on right, 100000 TAPURISTAN. In margin four crescents
 and stars with four sets of triple dots between.

Varities in the lettering of Khurshid's name are; -

100000, 10, 10000, 100000.

Dates observed on other coins: - 60, 61, 64.

2. FIRKHAN. T.E. 66-83.



77 Ob. similar to No 76 but has the name 10000 FIRKHAN.

The B.M. has one with 10000 dated 75.

R. similar to No 76 but with unrecognisable date.

Dates observed on other coins 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, and 77.

3. DAD-BURJ-MIHR[?] T.E. 83-88.

The coins of this ruler are also similar to No. 76 but have,

100000 TAPBURJ MATUN[?] with the date 87.

Other spellings are, 100000, and 1000000

4. KHURSHID. II. T.E. 88-116.

This ruler's coins are also of similar type to those of
 Khurshid. I. including the spelling of his name: -

100000. A large number of dates have been observed
 commencing at 90 (100000), 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97,

98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111 and 114.

The ARAB governors.

5. KHĀLĪD bin BARMAK. T.E. 116-119.

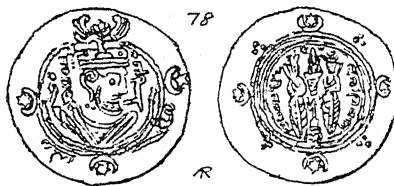
This ruler's coins are also of the same type as No. 76, but have the name 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 KHĀLĪT or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 KHALITU, and are dated 118 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 = ast. deh sat, and 119 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 nuaj deh sat, the only dates known.

6. OMAR bin AL'ALA. T.E. 119-129.

There are several variations in the wording of the name of Omar on these coins, but otherwise the type is the same as usual. The earliest variety has in front of the face, the usual position, the ruler's name in Pehlevi 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 "Omar" and on the R. the dates 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 vist. sat. 120 and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 aivak vist. sat. 121 with the mint Tapuristan.

Variety number two has in Kufic 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 "Omar", also in the usual place, and in addition in the third quarter of the margin in Pehlevi 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 "Harun" and bears on R. the dates 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 vist. du sat. 122 and mint-name.

78 The third variety has 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 "Omar" in Pehlevi again in



the usual place and like the last variety the name 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 "Harun" in the margin. The reverses bear the dates 124-5 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 chakar vist. sat, and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 "panch" vist. sat. The fourth kind has 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 "Omar bin Aala" in the

field with عمر بن العلاء "Omar bin al'Ala in the third and second quarters of the margin, but nothing in the first and fourth. The R. bears the same date as the last viz: سنة ١٢٥ "Panj višt-sat" 125 with mint. سنة ١٢٥. The fifth and last variety has, like the second one, the name in the field in Kufic, عمر "Omar" but while the second quarter in the margin has the usual أفد "afid," the third one introduces a new word نيراک which has been transliterated as NĪYAKI probably meaning "good" which combined with "afid" as "afid nivakī" may be rendered as "good white," i.e. good silver. The whole of the known dates of Omar in the different varieties are, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 129.

ANONYMOUS COINS. T.E. 129 -

Coins of precisely similar type to the others but bearing افزود "afzutu" "long live" instead of the name of a ruler were struck in the years 129 to 134 and again in 137 and also from 140 to 143.

7. SAĪD bin DALĪJ. T.E. 125-128.

The coins of Saīd are also of similar type but bear in the field, the name سعيد or سعيد "Saīd" and أفد نيراک "afid nivakī," "good white," in the margin.

Another variety has the name سعيد بن دلاج Saīd bin Dalīj. The dates on Saīd's coins are: -125, 126, 127 and 128.

8. YAHYA AL-HARISHI (الحرشي) T.E. 129-130.

These coins are of the same type, but have يحيى Yahyā and are dated 129 and 130.

9. JERIR. T.E. 135-137.

The coins of Jerir are in two varieties, the first having the word $\text{D} \text{E} \text{U}$ 'afzut' in the field, and the name $\text{P} \text{P}$ Jerir in the third quarter of the margin, with $\text{Z} \text{E} \text{U}$ 'afid' in the second, and is dated 135 $\text{O} \text{U} \text{M} \text{C} \text{I} \text{O}$ on the reverse.

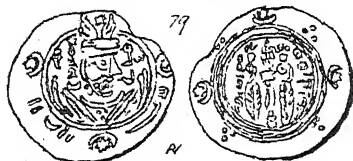
The other variety has the name $\text{P} \text{P}$ in the field, and $\text{Z} \text{E} \text{U}$ 'afid' $\text{I} \text{O} \text{I} \text{I}$ 'iraki' in the second and third quarters of the margin respectively. The R_2 are dated 136 and 137.

10. MAAD. T.E. 136.

These coins are of the usual ^{9th} type, with $\text{Z} \text{E} \text{O}$ maad in the field. The reverse bears the date 136

11. SULEIMAN bin MANSUR. T.E. 137.

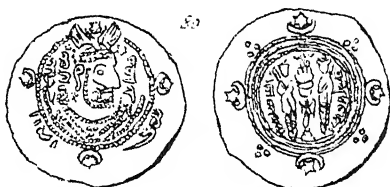
Instead of the usual head of Khutru is a rhomboid figure with E "ben" in the centre and a scroll below. To r. in field $\text{Z} \text{E} \text{U}$ Suleiman, to l. the monogram P and $\text{D} \text{E} \text{U}$ 'afzut'. "Long live Suleiman" in the second and third quarters of the margin $\text{Z} \text{E} \text{U}$ 'afid' $\text{I} \text{O} \text{I} \text{I}$ 'iraki'. The reverse is indistinct but bears the date 137. $\text{I} \text{O} \text{U} \text{M} \text{C} \text{I} \text{O}$ 'aft si salu'.

12. HANI bin HANI. T.E. 138.

79 These coins are of the usual type but have $\text{Z} \text{E} \text{O}$ Hani in the field. The E below is probably intended E for the

first letter of Sxc 'add "just". The words "afid nivarai" are in the second and third quarters of the margin as usual. The R₂ is dated w w w aft si sat, 137, and bears the usual mint, w w w "TAPURISTAN".

13. MUQATIL. T.E. 139.



80 These coins are also of the ordinary type but bear the name, J Leo MUQATIL. The reverse has the date 139. w w w Nau si sat, and the mint "Tabaristan".

14. ABDULLA. T.E. 139-140.

These coins are also of the ordinary type, but the name is w w w ABDALLAH. The reverses bear the dates 139, w w w Nau sih sat, and 140 w w w cha ar sat. Mint as usual. "Tabaristan".

15. IBRAHIM. T.E. 141. (H. 174. = AD. 792.)

These coins are also of similar type, but the name is w w w IBRAHIM. The reverse bears the date 141 w w w AKU⁽¹⁾ CHA AR SAT, and the usual mint of w w w "Tapuristan".

Many varieties of the anonymous series exist which have different arrangements of the dots, crescents and stars, also with the words w w w , and w w w , also w w w etc. The last date known is 143, w w w "si cha ar sat".

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